

TENANTS SEEK PRESIDENT'S AID IN RELIEF PLAN

Washington League Asserts
Illegal Housing Combine
Keeps Rents High

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—As a result of the more pressing of tenants who demand executive action on the housing situation in the District of Columbia, the report of the Senate committee which was submitted to the District Attorney's office last May will be brought out of "cold storage" and may be the basis for action against the alleged real estate combine.

The officers of the Tenants' League, under whose auspices the meeting was held, were assured at the White House by C. Bascom Sloop, secretary to the President, that Peyton Gordon, District Attorney, would be called upon to explain why an action has been taken on the charges contained in the report and were told to return Tuesday to discuss the situation. It is probable that it will be taken up by President Coolidge's second cabinet, which the President was asked to consider was the erection of army tents in Potomac Park to house evicted tenants.

Illegal Combine Alleged

Representatives of the Tenants' League contend that the report of the Senate committee on the housing situation in the District of Columbia is a document which contains a list of names of persons who are alleged to be engaged in a real estate combine to keep up the rents on apartments, to induce several of the largest real estate companies in the District of Columbia to join in the combine.

The report was a seven day's session in Washington, but nothing has been done to carry out its recommendations or to make its findings the basis of criminal action to curb the activities of the alleged real estate combine. Edward Schriner, who made the investigation in the District of Columbia for the Senate Committee, is president of the newly organized Tenants' League. Officers of the league were charged with the duty of investigating the real estate combine and to report to the Senate Committee.

"One of three things must be done, and quickly, to meet the present housing emergency in the District of Columbia," said Schriner. "The salaries of government employees must be raised to enable them to live in decent quarters, which are only available at rents prohibitive for the poor of moderate income; the Government must provide housing facilities for its employees, or the Government must take action to curb the activities of real estate dealers who are engaged to keep rents high." Schriner said that the league is a voluntary organization, and that the Tenants' League hopes to push the third to a successful conclusion.

New Survey Planned

The league has announced that it will undertake immediately a complete survey of the housing situation in the District of Columbia. The survey is being conducted by the league's executive committee, which is composed of representatives of the league's various branches. The survey is being conducted in order to determine the extent of the housing problem in the District of Columbia, and to determine the causes of the problem. The survey is being conducted in order to determine the extent of the housing problem in the District of Columbia, and to determine the causes of the problem.

PEACE NOTE IN NAVY DAY CALL

(Continued from Page 1)

ternational program involving continuing reductions of armament by land, by sea and in the air, is the earnest hope of all who desire the abolition of war.

Our American Navy has always been much more than an arm of wartime defense. Its contributions to the arts of peace have been manifold and of the utmost importance. The great steel industry of the country owes its initial modern development to the requirements of the navy at a time when the special kinds of steel required in naval construction were not produced here.

Likewise the Navy has been at the front in developing aerial navigation, with all its possibilities of usefulness to the civil community. The statement has been made, and I think effectively supported, that all the money that has ever been spent on the Navy has been returned to the community several times over in direct stimulus given to industrial development.

In many departments of science and investigation, the navy has taken a leading and highly important part. It has made possible much of the accomplishment in charting the seas and making them safe for commerce. It has assisted in those studies of weather and climate, of air and sea currents, which have produced results of the utmost practical value.

Serve Arts of Peace

During the recent flight of the army aviators around the world, the cruises and destroyers of the navy patrolled the maritime courses over which the fliers passed. The great ship "Shennandoah" was constructed by the navy, its success has kept us fully abreast with other nations in the art of sea transportation.

The art is yet in its infancy and though we cannot conjecture what its ultimate developments may be,

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11, 1918.

we all realize that they are certain to be of profound usefulness and importance. The people who have been named by the committee are not the only ones who have been named by the committee. The committee has named many other people who are certain to be of profound usefulness and importance. The people who have been named by the committee are not the only ones who have been named by the committee. The committee has named many other people who are certain to be of profound usefulness and importance.

These are merely suggestions of

a few of the services of the Navy

to peace and the arts and sciences

of peace. We may be sure that such

service will continue to be multi-

plied in the future. We cannot doubt

that they will continue to justify

the maintenance of the full naval

capacity to which we have agreed

under the terms of the Washington

conference.

We may be very sure that in the

future, as in the past, the navy's

service through such activities of

peace and science will continue

completely to justify its main-

tenance in the highest efficiency.

Outlawry of War as Crime

Invoked by Disciples' Vote

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20 (Special).—

Delegates to the Disciples of Christ

convention in session here, repre-

sented 9000 congregations and

1,350,000 communicants, have gone

on record by an almost unanimous

vote to outlaw war as "essentially

and inherently a supreme violation

of the teaching and spirit of Jesus."

The resolution called upon the

Government of the United States to

co-operate "whenever possible with

other nations in every effort to out-

law war as a crime among nations."

This action by the Disciples aligned

them with 14 other religious bodies

which have taken similar action

recently.

"BLUE SKY" PROMOTION.

SECRETARIES' TARGET

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—What can

be done by chambers of commerce

and other commercial organizations

to block activities of "blue-sky" pro-

motors will be discussed at the an-

nuual meeting of the National Asso-

ciation of Commercial Organization

Secretaries which opened here to-

day.

It is believed that such organiza-

tions, by investigation and by edu-

cation of the public, aid considerably

in putting fraudulent stock-selling

enterprises out of the field. Greater

efficiency in organization methods

and higher standards for secretarial

work in business organizations also

will be discussed.

BUSINESS MEN PLAN

TO DISCUSS BUDGETS

Industrial management meetings,

in no less than three cities of the

United States and Canada, will be

held during this week, when leading

engineers, educators, business men

and economists will discuss the

management problems, especially as

they apply to the local communities

where the meetings are to be held.

Budgeting for better management

will be one of the chief topics for

the discussion of the week. In all

cities where meetings will be held,

among the cities are: Atlanta, Bos-

ton, Chicago, Cleveland, New York,

Detroit, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San

Francisco, Philadelphia and San

Francisco.

Mexico's President to Return

to Plantations at Term's End

NAVJOA, Sonora, Mexico, Oct. 9

(Special Correspondence).—To this

progressive little farmers' town, laid

out with wide streets on a plain

overlooking the rich Mayo River

valley and built more like a western

American county seat than any

other town in Mexico, Gen. Alvaro

Obregon will come to reside and

manage his plantations after his

four years' term as president of the

Mexican Republic is finished at the

end of November.

No trip to Europe, nor ambassa-

dorship to South America for Don

Alvaro. He has definitely announced

that his agricultural affairs—which,

according to Navjoa reports, amount

up to 1,500,000 pesos in yearly move-

ment—demand his attention in 1925,

regardless of any call that his friend,

Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, the next

President, may make upon him.

Navjoa citizens and the foreign-

ers in business here are delighted

with the news that their old neighbor

is coming back to the soil. They

produce and export garbanzo—

chick peas—tomatoes, and other

vegetables to the value of several

millions of dollars annually, and

they remember the successes they

have had since General Obregon

led them into co-operative marketing.

He is a native of Huastanga, Son-

ora Island from the new port of

Yavaros, Sonora, already a lively

shipping harbor for the products of

southern Sonora.

Reports are that General Obregon

will establish a bank in Navjoa to

help his neighbor planters, whom he

has already aided liberally with

loans, and that he also will build a

cracker and macaroni factory.

Indiana Standard Replies in Government's Oil Suit

Declares Many Contracts Complained of Have
Expired—'Cracking' Process Licenses Upheld

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Many con-

tracts complained of by the Govern-

ment in its suit started last June un-

der the Sherman Act against some 10

oil companies expired long before the

suit was filed, the Standard Oil Com-

pany of Indiana set up in its answer

today. The Standard Company re-

cently filed a general denial of the

charges.

The licensing of one company to

use the patents of another was the

result of patents overlapping so that

some companies were threatening

each other with infringement suits,

said the answer. To obviate that

situation, the answer set forth: It

was agreed to adjust the contro-

versy with gasoline "cracking" pa-

tents by licensing the companies

making so-called pooling agreements.

They were not combinations in re-

straint of trade or commerce, as

the United States Supreme Court

has held in *Standard Oil Co. v. United States*.

The defendant company, says the

answer, owns 23 different, valid

United States patents for the

cracking process. Early in its ex-

istence in licensing other com-

panies to use its patents, the answer

said, there were restrictive licenses

in the contracts, as advised by its

counsel for the protection of its

business, but "all contracts contain-

ing restrictive provisions" about

which the Government complained

expired more than six years before

the suit. Its licenses now, the

company contended, "are wholly free

of limitation as to quantity of

production, place of sale or price."

The Government's charge that the

"cracked" gasoline was not patent-

able was denied by the answer,

which set up that the "cracked"

gasoline was something new and

useful, although in most characteris-

tics similar to the "straight-run"

gasoline.

The company believed that some

of its licensees in using its processes

have sold "cracked" gasoline in its

territory in violation of their agree-

ment in the contracts, but that it

has never enforced the contract pro-

visions.

After patenting its "Byron crack-

ing process" in the United States,

the company obtained a similar

patent in Canada, the answer said.

At that time the Canadian Patent

Act of 1889, according to the answer,

contained the paragraph: "If after

the expiration of 12 months from the

granting of a patent, or on author-

ized extension of such period, the

patentee or patentees . . . import

or cause to be imported into Canada,

the invention for which the patent

is granted, such patent shall be void

as to the interest of the person or

persons so importing or causing to

be imported, except in so far as

the answer averred the company

has voluntarily adopted the policy

of extending its patent rights broad-

ly to others, thereby greatly increasing

the quantity of motor fuel produced

in Canada, and that it has never

enforced its patent processes ex-

clusively to itself, as it might law-

fully have done.

UNITY NECESSARY

TO ABOLISH DRUGS

Destroy the Plant Pointed

as the Only Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—"The pol-

icy advocated by the American Gov-

ernment for the complete suppression

of the illegitimate use of narcotic

drugs requires the extirpation of the

plants from which these drugs are

manufactured, except in so far as

Federal Trade Commission Fails in Discount Action Supreme Court Refuses to Review Case Against National Biscuit Company

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission today was denied a Supreme Court review of its case against the National Biscuit Company, charging the granting of illegal discounts. The lower Federal court decided against the commission.

Representing 125,000 stores doing an annual business of nearly \$9,000,000, the National Association of Retail Druggists, of retail dry goods dealers, of retail clothing, of hardware dealers, of retail jewelers and retail shoe dealers, had joined in a petition as friends of the court urging the discontinuance of the practice of the National Biscuit Company of granting discounts which they alleged could only be enjoyed by chain stores.

Reviewing at the request of the Government its decision in the Nicky Arnstein case, the Supreme Court today reaffirmed its previous judgment and reiterated that a bankrupt could not be compelled in court to answer questions of the Federal judgment tending to incriminate him.

In its decision the court had held that Arnstein had not been required to answer certain questions asked by the Government. In reopening the case the Government asserted that unless the decision was modified, every bankrupt could come and his assets and defraud his creditors.

The Government won in its effort to bring up for review a case against the Trenton Pottery Company and its other pottery companies charged with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The court granted an application for a writ of certiorari.

The right to vote at primary elections is not a question over which the courts have jurisdiction, the Supreme Court held in a case from Texas brought by C. N. Love and others against James S. Griffin and others.

Ohio's franchise fee upon foreign corporations doing business in that State was held invalid and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The decision was in a suit brought by the Air-Way Appliance Corporation of Cincinnati, against the Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

BRAZIL'S FINANCIAL STATUS HAS BEARING ON REVOLUTION

Outbreaks Seem to Be in Proportion to Number of President's Rigid Economy Measures

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The efforts of the present Government of Brazil to rehabilitate the financial situation seem to have perhaps the most direct bearing of any of the many causes on the recent and threatened revolutionary outbreak here. The long opposition of the military party to President Bernardes and the separatist tendencies of southern Brazil, have their part, but it seems unavoidable to trace the animating cause to the effort of the Government to enforce the recent recommendations of the British Financial Mission for the reform of the long abuses of Brazilian financial administration.

President Bernardes, when he was Governor of the rich state of Minas Gerais, made one of the unique records in Brazilian history for financial and administrative success. He is said to have come to the presidency of the Nation with a determination to repeat this performance on the larger scale. The British Financial Mission made an exhaustive and frank report, the President put it into operation, dismissing many employees from Government posts, speeding up work in the departments, and collecting taxes with a thoroughness and efficiency equally novel and unpopular.

"Presidential Efficiency"

The revolution of July 5, last, in Sao Paulo, had many supporters, open or secret, in those who had "suffered" from presidential efficiency, and others who had accepted the tradition of the lack of sympathy of the Government. More than this, the proclamations of the revolutionists have discussed

at length and prophesied eloquently of the additional impositions coming according to these prophesies, by the Bernardes Government. In view of the fact that many of these announcements are developed from the, as yet, unaccepted recommendations of the British financial mission report, they have both the force of conviction and the effect of spiking the guns of financial profligacy for the moment.

In fact, the effect on Brazilian credit of the recent revolutionary outbreaks is probably more important than the anticipated political effects. Brazil, whether ruled by one party or another, and even whether it is cut into two or more independent nations, will depend to a very great degree on foreign capital for its rebuilding. But for all that, almost no Brazilian politicians are held to be seriously interested in the credit side of the matter—naturally with notable exceptions like President Bernardes.

Prodigious Wealth

The wealth of Brazil is of course prodigious, and the credit of the country in terms of material possibilities is beyond question. The record of repudiation is exceedingly good also, but the other factors of the credit situation, like revolutionary tendencies, cannot but disturb the delicate balance. The excellent reputation which Brazil has so long had in the bond market is felt, down here at least, to be in danger. And this with a country which has everything possible to recommend it—excepting political stability, at the moment.

The British Financial Mission concluded, in March of this year, its important study of the financial situation in Brazil, and in the report issued a few months ago, the mission made a serious estimate of the Brazilian financial situation from the cold viewpoint of the international banker. The report minced few words, beginning with a warning: "The recurring deficits must be avoided in the future if Brazilian credit is to be restored."

Budgetary reform, direct taxation, reduction of government employees, retirement of the Government from the business of banking, railways and steamship lines and a serious plan for economic development are all urged and virtually insisted upon. The report ends with a rather severe assertion that, while private

grievances were not taken up, they could not but have some effect on the report, as "the existence of unsettled disputes, widely discussed in both countries, forming the material of suspicion and complaint is prejudicial to the further employment of capital in Brazilian enterprises."

Governmental Policy

As is freely remarked in Rio de Janeiro, the effort of President Bernardes and his Finance Minister, Raphael A. Sampaio Vidal, to put some of the mission's recommendations into effect, is in good part responsible for the background of the revolution in the unpopularity of the Bernardes Government. Brazil is committed to a system which puts political power above financial soundness. The custom has been for many years to expect heavy government deficits which are met by foreign loans—on rather unfavorable terms. And when interest on foreign debts comes due the Government, having been unable to gather a gold reserve, goes into the open market and buys gold with paper bills, depressing the paper (the common currency of the country), sometimes by as much as 20 per cent in a few weeks.

There is said to be about \$44,000,000 United States currency, \$604,000,000 paper, and \$269,000,000 in gold, and the annual service on the federal foreign debt alone is close to \$50,000,000 a year. This foreign debt amounts to something over \$600,000,000. The internal federal debt is about \$200,000,000, and in addition, the state debts total about \$300,000,000. Brazilian bonds, issued at rates to bring about 3 per cent interest, have found good markets, notably in the issue of about two years ago in dollars. State bonds are, however, not so well thought of, and pay a much heavier rate. Some of the states, indeed, have literally no credit, with accumulated bonds which little, if any, interest has ever been paid. These state debts average about \$10 per inhabitant, although in the federal district it is \$40 per inhabitant.

Sources of Revenue

The sources of revenue of Brazil are, for the Federal Government, customs and consumption taxes, and recently a sales tax which puts a stamp on almost every article which is sold. An income tax which is being talked of, to start in 1925. The bulk of the revenue from taxes on exports (including imports on the products of other states exported through the ports), local sales taxes and heavy taxes on the exercise of every profession or trade. The land taxes are on returns and on occupation of the premises, the vast estates being virtually free from taxation except on produce. The collection of the taxes, especially the federal taxes, often very lax, has been exceptionally thorough under President Bernardes—which is said to be one of the reasons why the Government being considered "improvement."

As a matter of fact, Brazil is stable, if only because of the immense resources which must soon be developed. The equilibrium of the taxation system, the balance of the budget and the other signs of stability which are lacking today are approaching. The Bernardes Government may be said to be going through a crisis because of its efforts to advance the financial system, and whether it falls or carries through, Brazil itself will be the gainer. The revolution, with the aid of a little in the financial development of the country, a struggle for the moment against the inevitable advance, but sure to end in the acceptance of a step forward, long or short, for the present Government or for one which may follow it.

BOYS TO LEARN FORESTRY

VICTORIA, B. C. Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—So as to provide full scope for the training of British Columbia boys in the science of forestry, the provincial Government has decided to erect a large forest products laboratory as part of the new Provincial University building scheme at Point Grey, outside Vancouver. Fenders for the new building will be called shortly so that it may be in use next year. With this laboratory in operation the study of forestry and forest conservation will be stressed on the university curriculum.

CHICAGO FACES SCHOOL DEFICIT

\$1,500,000 Can Be Saved by Putting 33, Not 26, in High School Classes

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 20—With an estimated deficit of \$1,500,000 in the funds for public school education this year, and indications that it will increase by several million dollars annually under present conditions, the board of education of Chicago is grappling with a stiff problem of finance. Two big questions present themselves to the board for answer: Can school expenditures be reduced without lowering the standard of instruction? And can the educational fund be increased without raising the tax rate, already oppressively high?

It is pointed out by H. H. Brackett, auditor of the board of education, that \$1,500,000 in salaries could be saved by increasing the average number of pupils in high school classes from 26 to 33. This would make it possible to drop 457 high school teachers, he figured. Discussing the proposal with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Brackett said:

"The increasing cost of education in Chicago is due almost entirely to increase in teachers' salaries which have doubled since 1917. Salaries make up 75 per cent of the budget. It is obvious if there is to be any retrenchment, we must look into that 75 per cent. It does not seem advisable to cut teachers' salaries. The only other course is to increase the size of classes. Such a change may not be desirable but it is a matter of expediency. If we can't get more revenue, it will probably have to be done."

"In the elementary schools, as well as in the high schools, many classrooms have more seats than pupils. The average number of pupils in the elementary classrooms is 42.9 and

Masons to Fete Founding of California's First Lodge

Exemplification of a Degree as Conferred in '49 Will Mark 75th Anniversary in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 13 (Staff Correspondence)—Exemplification of a Masonic degree as it was conferred in the days of '49 will be a feature of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of California Lodge No. 1 in San Francisco, Oct. 23.

"Miners" and merchants will constitute a degree team in an improvised lodge room of a building now standing on the place where "California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M." was organized in October, 1849. Officers of the lodge will impersonate the men who gathered in that early time and every detail will be reproduced with historical accuracy. The original gavel used by Levi Stowell, first Master, will be used, calling to order the brethren seated on long wooden benches.

William Moore, a contemporary of the first Masonic lodge meetings in San Francisco and in California, in recalling those times, said: "The lodge met in the attic, which was very low on the sides, there being only space of about four feet between the floor and the rafters. When arising to address the East, the brethren had to step forward three or four paces before they could stand upright. There being no light of plaster in those days, the room was upholstered with a cloth

known as 'chints,' which was made for the Chinese trade. Its most prominent features were gorgeous China vases and impossible peacocks."

The Master's desk was an up-turned box. The altar was a box standing on one end, draped with the American flag. The altar lights were candles, fastened to an arrangement made of 4x4 scantling attached to a piece of old board to make a base. The Secretary and Treasurer's desks were lighted by candles, fastened with three nails to a piece of board about four inches square.

After historic scenes have been acted, Francis V. Keating, Past Grand Master, and John Wilcher, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, will trace the rise and development of Masonry in California.

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Photo Supply Co.)
1415 Fourth Ave.

IDAHO GROWERS TAX BEET SALES

Build Fund to Audit Sugar Factories and Study Production Costs

POCATELLO, Ida., Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—To provide a fund for an investigation of the cost of producing beets and for the growers' audit of the sugar factories, Idaho sugar beet growers now are paying 2 cents a ton on all beets sold. A beet growers' committee, consisting of a representative from each district growing beets on a large scale, has been appointed by the state Farm Bureau to supervise the work. Under the terms of the new contracts between the growers and the sugar companies the growers are permitted to make an audit of the factory records and to make checks of the chemist's work in determining the sugar content of the beets, also a check of the efficiency of the refining processes.

The contract now is on the "fifty-fifty" basis and because of this the growers are desirous of knowing more about the other branch of the industry. Heretofore the contracts have been 48 per cent to the grower and 52 per cent to the sugar company.

The growers' committee denies this program is an investigation of the methods of the sugar companies, explaining that it is merely good business method for the parties in a profit-sharing contract to understand the factors affecting each branch. The committee, by means of its direct representation of the grower, expects to back up the sugar manufacturer in urging maintenance of the present sugar traffic.

**LARGER WATER SUPPLY
PROJECTED IN ST. LOUIS**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The first important movement toward expanding the \$77,000,000 authorized by the recent bond issue for municipal betterments in St. Louis has taken the form of a supplementary water supply project, a system planned to provide for normal growth for a half century.

The present consumption of water is 110,000,000 gallons daily, with a present capacity of 10,000,000 in excess of that amount. The new plant will have an ultimate capacity of 300,000,000 gallons daily. Engineers, at a point 14 miles west of the city limits, have begun throwing three channels of the Missouri River into the river. The river is about a mile wide at this point, with three islands that break the flow.

**WET CANDIDATES
FOUND BY WOMEN**

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Out of the 25 congressional candidates in New York City who filled out the questionnaires proffered them by the New York League of Women Voters, only two expressed themselves as positively in favor of the continuation of the Volstead Act and opposed to a

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**ALABAMA TO EXHIBIT
AT NEW YORK SHOW**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—A campaign to raise funds with which to place an exhibit of Alabama's resources at the Southern Exposition in New York in January, 1925, has been launched under the direction of the general committee, O. L. Bunn of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; P. O. Davis of the Agricultural College at Auburn; and W. F. Black of the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce.

The display as planned will include miniature coal and ore mines and a complete representation of the agricultural and manufacturing activities of the State.

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CRIME INCREASE DENIED BY LAWES

Sing Sing Warden Holds
Capital Punishment
Signal Failure

OSSENING, N. Y., Oct. 20 (Special)—Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, speaking yesterday before the Summerfield M. E. Church of Port Chester, declared that capital punishment was a failure. He cited that in six years only 3 per cent of the 1800 homicides in New York City had resulted in the supreme penalty and that 50 per cent more individuals had been killed by the police than in the Sing Sing electric chair during that time.

After discussing the subject of lawlessness, the foreign-born and the need of education, Mr. Lawes said: "Sixty-five per cent of the inmates received in Sing Sing during the fiscal year just ended were below the eighth grade of grammar school in training. Nor is the illiteracy due to the youthfulness of the inmate. The average age of the inmate was 29 years 1 month."

"Our methods of commercial procedure are defective. We have delays and faulty ball methods; and there is the signal failure of capital punishment."

The latter, perhaps the most striking example of the many where the law holds a threat so severe it is seldom carried out. The very elements that make it unenforceable are human ones that cannot be overcome. That is why this form of punishment can never be any better. "In spite of somewhat pessimistic indications, I wish to sound a note of optimism. I do not believe crime in general is as rampant as it is popularly supposed to be. Prison commitments show no tendency toward an increase in proportion to the population. Juvenile delinquency is certainly decreasing."

**POWER RATE INCREASE
BANNED IN CALIFORNIA**

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 14 (Staff Correspondence)—Power companies of California are enjoined from temporarily increasing their rates to compensate for "extraordinary operating expense due to abnormal drought conditions and the necessity of producing large amounts of steam-generated power in place of hydro-electric power" in a ruling by the state Railroad Commission. The decision came on a rehearing of a case in which the commission rescinded its recent order granting a temporary rate increase to the Southern California Edison Company. This company must absorb a \$5,000,000 alleged deficiency, made possible in large part by increases of power soon available for distribution with a corresponding increase of revenue.

The original decision would have granted the company a 10 per cent increase in rates for a period of eight months, or \$1,100,000, and divided between the company and rate payers on a 50-50 basis the "extraordinary expense" of the company in serving the public."

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PACIFIC COAST ENJOYS BRISK JAPAN TRADE

Imports in One 10-Day Period Exceed Exports by 15,000,000 Yen, Survey Shows

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 4. (Special Correspondence)—One of the most discussed topics of conversation in Pacific Coast trade circles is the unprecedented continuing balance of trade in favor of Japan. Each week as vessels have steamed into port heavily laden with expensive cargoes of silk, textiles and vegetables, and have steamed out with light loads of cheap American lumber, the times-wisdom prophets of the waterfront have predicted "That's about the end of that." But so far the end is not yet.

During one 10-day period of the month just closed, imports from Japan exceeded exports by more than 15,000,000 yen. During one week two ships alone brought cargoes valued at more than \$1,000,000, in addition to 1000 tons of vegetable oils and 5000 tons of manufactured goods, including textiles, yarn, novelties and toys.

It is an unusual thing for this and other Pacific coast ports to have a balance of trade favorable to Japan. It was the universal rule up to within a few months ago that ships with heavy loads bound for the Orient would come back almost empty, or at least with a small cargo of goods.

Of course it was to be expected that after Japan had amassed a surplus of goods the inevitable reaction would set in, yet the form this reaction has taken is again remarkable. Paradoxical as it may seem, tonnage reports for the last six months show that, while not entirely up to normal, the gross weight of American exports is up to that of many previous years. Inasmuch as approximately the same type of export has prevailed, the value is comparatively the same.

The only explanation seems to be that a radical change is taking place in the whole scheme of trade. The west-coast balance of trade has always been in favor of America. Now there seems to be no doubt that for months to come, the balance of trade is to be in favor of Japan. The reason for this seems to be that Japan has found in America a more satisfactory market for its goods than in other countries and is dealing here direct instead of striking the economic trade-level through the international market as it has done in the past. For example, the old system of trade equalization was for Japan to import American goods of a total value much higher than its exports to us. Equalization was then reached by the United States' importing goods from countries which in turn had imported from Japan. Thus if Japan bought \$1,000,000 worth of lumber from the United States, it might return \$500,000,000 in silk and vegetable oils and the other \$500,000,000 would be sent to Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, etc. from which the United States in turn would purchase \$500,000,000 worth of goods direct or through still other countries.

Situation Reversed
At present the situation seems to be exactly reversed. The 1923 flurry of buying on Japan's part can in no way account for the present balance of trade nor the prospects of its indefinite continuance. Instead of sending ships eastward in ballast, in recent months Japan has loaded them to the gun's with silk and other valuable goods the value of which so far exceeds the value of an equal weight of American export goods that a Pacific Coast balance or even a Pacific Coast equalization is impossible. The obvious conclusion, then, is that as America's favorable balance used to be equalized in the European markets, so Japan's balance is now equalized there and where formerly America had to purchase \$500,000,000 worth of goods from countries which had imported Japanese products, America is now obliged to furnish this amount of goods in export to that same countries may in turn export to Japan.

While the Japanese balance at first made Pacific coast foreign traders fearful of the result on American exports to the Orient, more careful consideration shows that it is in reality a decided advantage to them. Not only has it affected exports only slightly, but there is every indication that American exports through Pacific coast ports will increase to a point never reached before in shipping history.

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HUNGARY SIGNS RUSSIAN TREATY

Former Laying Network of Commercial Pacts With Many Nations

BUDAPEST, Sept. 25. (Special Correspondence)—The recent signing in Berlin of a treaty between Hungary and Russia for the resumption of commercial relations may serve as an index for Hungary's present commercial policy. Whatever faults may be found with this small state, the criticism of inactivity would be unjustified.

Hungary is a small dynamic of commercial energy. She obtained the League's assistance, secured a foreign loan, run up a high customs tariff, and now she is laying a network of commercial treaties as rapidly as possible. The Pesther Lloyd has published an interview with the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Ludwig Walke, the man responsible directly for these treaties. Dr. Walke referred to the present treaties with Austria, England, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and Estonia. And to this last can be added Yugoslavia, with whom a commercial treaty was signed in July of this year. Every month, according to the Minister of Commerce, shows the advantages derived from this accord with Yugoslavia.

Commercial treaties are being negotiated at present with the neighboring states of Czechoslovakia and Austria. With the former, said the Minister of Commerce, it was simply a case of waiting one's turn, as other countries were already represented at Prague on a similar ground. With regard to the recent treaty with Russia, Dr. Walke believed it to be a stroke of excellent business that Hungary has gone in on the ground floor. He thought, moreover, that the immense resources of Russia should be tapped, and he prophesied that Hungary would do more business with Russia in the future than with any other country.

Budapest is not so sanguine about the treaty with Russia. The commercial and industrial circles give their tacit approval, but political circles consider that a highly inopportune moment has been taken to enter into such relations. The newspaper Vilag employs some of the arguments against it which the Conservative press in England levels at the hastily prepared pact which the MacDonald Government has signed. The feeling among many persons here is that it would have been better to have followed the western powers in such a move than to have tried to rush in ahead of them.

DANES START NEW STUDY OF GREENLAND

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 20. (Special Correspondence)—The commission for geological and geographical research in Greenland, which has been the center from which all Danish scientific research in Greenland has proceeded, has drawn up proposals for a series of expeditions to Greenland, partly of a scientific and partly of a practical nature. It is proposed to bring about a complete survey of Greenland both geologically and geographically, coupled with the appointment of a special state geologist for Greenland. This will entail an outlay of several millions of kroner, distributed over several years.

Further, a grant of 500,000 kroner is asked for in connection with the complete mapping out in detail of the portions of Greenland which Lange Koch visited on his jubilee expedition. On the west coast of Greenland the experiments with whale hunting will be continued and they are likely to be further extended.

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Burns Cottage Reproduced in Granite, Atlanta, Ga.



Ayrshire Birthplace of Poet Inspiration for Southern Clubhouse

LOVERS of Burns find much interest in visiting the birthplace of Robert Burns at Ayr, near the River Doon, in southern Scotland. Those who cannot go there may experience a similar pleasure in visiting the clubhouse of the Burns Club of Atlanta, situated in the southeastern suburbs of that old southern city. This clubhouse is a reproduction in granite of the Ayrshire cottage in which Burns was born. The visitor is told that the proportions and every possible detail of the Burns birthplace cottage have been followed.

The corner stone of the building was laid in 1910, and on being completed the cottage was formally dedicated with a dinner, Jan. 25, 1911, the anniversary of Burns' birth.

"Approaching the cottage one is first impressed by the low stone wall, and by the quaintness of the long, low building, with drooping roof lines. The cottage is divided into three rooms. First is the so-called 'living' room. At one end is the large open fireplace with plenty of space for 'the hanging of the crane.'

Beside the fireplace is an oven built in the wall for the family baking. On the adjoining wall is a series of shelves on which are many pieces of old-blue china, representing the Burns period. In this wall is also a small four-pane window, and near by is a bed built in an alcove. The guide explains that a low bed, not unlike the 'trundle bed' of a few decades ago, rolled from under the built-in bed, to 'use when company came.' This room opens into the reception room, furnished more or less like the living room or library of this day. A bookcase with the complete works of Burns, several old chairs and a table, pictures of Burns and of Scottish scenes on the walls, with bric-a-brac typical of that day, form the furnishings. A door from this room leads into the 'stable,' the room corresponding to the space in which the Burns family kept the horse, cow, and pig. Here the true-to-Burns-period cottage furnishings cease, for this long room is the main reception room of the Burns Club. A huge fireplace at one end of the room and many comfortable chairs give a modern inviting touch. Here the club members entertain friends several times a year, using

a tiny, unobtrusive adjoining kitchen in which to prepare refreshments. The Burns cottage has a picturesque setting on top of one of the 'red old hills of Georgia,' which Henry W. Jackson, Georgia poet, used as the inspiration of his best poem nearly a hundred years ago. This particular hill is known as 'Dogwood Hill,' and in springtime when the dogwoods are in bloom, showing against the place, a lovely landscape view is formed. The visitor is also interested in the near-by caretaker's cottage. He is a Negro of the 'old south' type and his place of abode in a log cabin, built with two rooms connected by a broad open hall, the humble style of architecture is accepted in anti-bellum days. To the south, on an adjoining hill, is the Confederate Soldiers' Home, a large, comfortable looking, red brick building, with beautiful grounds. A drive over roads winding about these two hills gives one a glimpse of three types and peoples. But, quoting from FitzGreene Halleck's tribute to Burns:

All ask the cottage of his birth,
Gaze on the scenes he loved and sung,
And gather feelings not of earth
His fields and streams among.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT SUPPORTED BY EX-PREMIER

E. C. Drury Declares That Government Control Campaign Is Financed by Distillers and Brewers—Its Introduction Would Be Menace to Youth

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17. (Special Correspondence)—"I don't want to see Ontario become the Mexico of the north," stated the provincial former Premier, E. C. Drury, during a temperance address at the Eslington Presbyterian Church recently. "If the Ontario Temperance Act is lost, it will be because of the indifference of the temperance people; because they have allowed themselves to be deceived into believing that the proposed Government control, emanating from the brewers and distillers who are financing the campaign, is a better measure for temperance than prohibition." Mr. Drury stated that Ontario occupied a peculiar position in its close proximity to the most populous areas of the United States. Though that Republic was dry, and would remain dry, not all its citizens were dry. "Our Province under Government sale will become a Mecca for all those in the United States who want to drink."

Mr. Drury declared that bootlegging did not originate with the advent of prohibition in Ontario. There had always been bootlegging even in the days of the license law. Enemies of prohibition argued that the bootlegger was selling liquor into the homes, but by the strangest sort of reasoning, the remedy which it is proposed to apply is to sell liquor in sealed packages and make the home the only legal place where it may be consumed. "What do you think of that for a remedy for drinking in the home?" asked Mr. Drury.

Referring to conditions in British

Columbia, statistics were quoted showing that in six months the people of that Province had bought nearly \$6,000,000 of Government liquor. The average yearly rate of liquor consumed in each British Columbia home was at least \$100 worth. Government sale, he declared, was no cure for the bootlegger's illicit business. In British Columbia as much liquor was sold by the bootlegger as by the Government.

The board of governors of the Toronto Y. M. C. A. for a serious menace in the proposed Government sale of liquor in Ontario. The following resolution (in part) was passed by the board: "The board records its deliberate conviction that all who desire to safeguard boys and young men in the formative period of their lives should unite to give approval to the existing temperance legislation, and should constantly encourage and strengthen the hands of the Government of the day in the strict enforcement of the law. We are of the opinion that to introduce the sale of liquor by the Government would be a retrograde movement, a menace to thrift and sobriety, and would be especially dangerous to the younger generation."

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BAN ON LIQUOR URGED IN INDIA

Foreigners Urged to Set Good Example for Indians by Abstinence

BOMBAY, Sept. 18. (Special Correspondence)—The Bombay Christian Council, representing 23 different missions in Bombay Presidency and about 100,000 Protestant Indian Christians, met in the local Y. M. C. A. hall recently, to discuss the drink problem of India. An appeal to the Government and to the public was adopted, urging prompt and drastic temperance reform, on the ground that the drink habit was becoming a great menace to every community in the country.

The council appealed to all to discourage whatever might undermine that spirit of obedience to the law which was essential to far-reaching temperance reform. In particular foreigners in India "willing to forgo the liberty of personal consumption of liquor" were urged to set worthy example to every Indian citizen and to help Indians to settle

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this difficult question in the best interests of the country. The council lent their support to the Bombay Government excise committee's report, in advocating local option, with a direct vote on this question for all adult men and women in each area. They also hoped that the Government of India would declare the goal of its excise policy to be total prohibition, in accordance with the desire of fifteen-sixteenths of the Indian population, including the Indian Christian leaders who met in Bangalore last December and requested total prohibition and the prohibition of the importation of foreign spirits. The council maintained that, in view of the widespread desire, temperance legislation was practicable and enforceable, and supported the excise committee's view that foreign liquor be put on the same footing as country liquor.

JUVENILE COURT STYLED 'ABSURD'

London Magistrate Derides Institution, but Facts Belle His Views

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A good deal of comment has been aroused by the criticism of the juvenile court by a London magistrate, Forbes Lancaster. He said: "The only difference, so far as I can see, between the juvenile court and the ordinary police court is that the policeman does not wear uniform, so that the innocent youth of 15 shall not be frightened."

Inquiry does not substantiate the magistrate's views. There is a great lessening of juvenile misdemeanors, and the figures are a good deal lower than those of 1914, before the war. The wise treatment and careful investigation of individual cases carried out in the children's courts is thought to have contributed largely to the good result. While some children and young people are sent to training schools, a great number are cared for by probation officers. In London, during last year, 61 officers dealt with over 900 cases in the London area.

The children's courts have acted in a very large measure as a clearing house for the young offender. Sir Robert Wallace, chairman of the County of London sessions, speaking last year said: "We should aim, as far as possible, consistent with the safety of the State, at keeping persons out of prison, rather than at improving them after they have been destroyed by prison life." His description of a probation officer as "a combination of legal guardian and kindly friend" is still remembered, and it is in the children's courts that these officers are made acquainted with the youthful offenders they care for.

Indirectly the children's courts have been responsible for the provision of greater opportunities for recreation and have stimulated the increase of play centers and camps. The general tendency toward "bootlegging" is markedly lessened, thanks to the provision of playgrounds other than the street corners of great cities.

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International Confederation of Students Ends in Warsaw

Obstacles to Admission of Deutschen Studentenschaft to Membership Have Been Overcome

CRACOW, Poland, Sept. 28. (Special Correspondence)—The closing session of the second congress of the International Confederation of Students which has held meetings at Warsaw, as reported in The Christian Science Monitor, took place at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, where the members of the congress were addressed by its rector, Professor Zimmermann, and Professor Roman Dybowski.

The most difficult question before the congress was that of the admission of the Deutschen Studentenschaft as a member of the confederation. This question has been in the foreground ever since its formation, but no definite solution has yet been found. As a result of the congress, practical co-operation has, however, been effected between the Confederation and the Deutschen Studentenschaft, the difficulty is this: The Deutschen Studentenschaft aims at the cultural unity of the German race, and also those in Czechoslovakia, Austria, etc., while the statutes of the confederation make possible the adherence to it only of those student bodies whose activities are confined within national boundaries. The student unions of Estonia, Latvia and Hungary have been admitted as full members and several other student bodies as free members of the confederation with consultative but not with voting power.

At the sitting of the administrative council of the confederation recently, the rector of the University of Warsaw, Dr. Krzyzowski, drew an analogy between the aims of the confederation and those of the League of Nations, and the committee of intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations sent two representatives to the congress, Professor Raynold and Professor Halecki.

Professor Raynold took part in the discussions of the third commission and declared that the aim and the work of the confederation and the committee of intellectual co-operation are identical, and that it is indispensable that the two organizations collaborate with one another. Mr. Munk of Czechoslovakia proposed that the confederation ought to have its own representative on bureau of the committee of intellectual co-operation, and secondly that the committee ought to work in close touch with the confederation.

Another organization with which the confederation has been in close contact is the European Students Relief, and Mr. Conrad Hoffman of Geneva, its director, attended the congress as a delegate-observer. The Czechoslovakian delegation presented a project for further co-operation with the European Students Relief.

Among the 362 delegates and observers there were those from as far away as Brazil, India, Hong Kong, and Japan. Turkey sent two delegates.

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Utica Man Forms Early Link of America With the Far East

Samuel Wells Williams Labors Over 40 Years to Better United States Relations With China

By CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER
Judge of United States Court for China, 1914-24.

Troy, N. Y., recently celebrated the centennial of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. One feature was the unveiling of a memorial tablet to a member of the class of 1824. The principal speaker at the ceremony was Samuel Wells Williams, Chinese Minister to the United States, and the tablet was dedicated to Samuel Wells Williams, who it may be recalled was one of the first to introduce American culture and civilization into China. He was a native of Utica, N. Y.

Young Williams devoted himself to study with a zeal unusual at that time. During his last year at the institute, he was elected to the position of American Consul at Canton. He was in need of a superintendent of the printing office he had recently established at Canton, China, and Williams was offered the place. He accepted it, conditioned upon having time to learn the printer's trade sufficiently well to take charge of such an undertaking. By the following April he had profitably completed his apprenticeship. And in June, 1853, before he was 21, he sailed for Canton. His first work was the publication of the Chinese Repository, which continued for 20 years and the value of which as a compendium of information is said to be almost inestimable to the student of Chinese affairs.

Learning Chinese

Meanwhile Mr. Williams was struggling with Chinese, to read which, even moderately well, one should know some 4000 characters, and for literary purposes perhaps 16,000 more. But by attacking the subject little by little Mr. Williams ultimately became one of the great Sinologists of his day.

"Up Katahdin Way"

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

First of all, although it was ten days too early for that traditional event. Grateful to be housed at a comfortable little inn, we passed the night in eager expectation of the interesting experience ahead. By evening we were in the mountains, the rain had ceased, two inches, and the faithful guide who came to meet us reported that many trees had fallen across the road, making it quite impassable until woodmen had cleared the way. Following his advice, we patiently waited the time required for the "In the Maine Woods," the most fascinating account of this region that has been written.

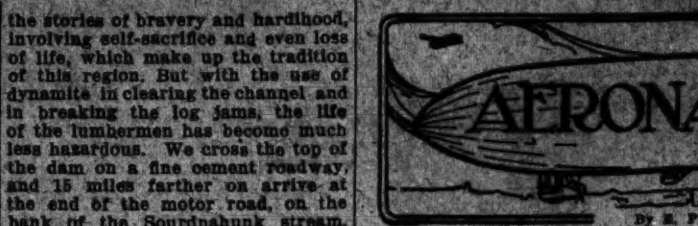
Great changes have taken place in the more than three-quarters of a century since the Concord naturalist first came into this country. Then the stage coach from Bangor was the only means of transportation to the foot of Moosehead Lake, where a primitive stagecoach, pulled by a team of horses, carried passengers and sportsmen to Lily Bay, 12 miles to the northeast. Thence the journey was on foot. Now, a Pullman car from Boston sets you down at Greenville and you are whisked over a fine motor road which leads straight to the heart of the great forest.

Into the Great Forest

Early the following morning we set out, still under lowering skies, which are long brought rain again. But we found our route so interesting that we were not disturbed by the downpour, and the miles were rapidly turned over a road bed of gravel so well constructed through a wide area in the forest, that we applauded the enterprise of the company which had spent half a million dollars in constructing so excellent a highway. Moreover, at its own expense, it maintains the road as a public thoroughfare. East Lily Bay, by Roach River station, gateway to the White Cap Mountain country and the Lyford ponds, we hurry on, catching a glimpse of Chesuncook Lake—Suncook, the natives say, the third largest in the United States. We are told, impounds the waters of this and Chesuncook lakes, forming a vast storage reservoir, 32 miles in length, for the supply of the great paper and lumber mills below. The Ripogenus River, outlet to the lake of that name, passes through a tortuous gorge, about three miles in length, probably the most dangerous stretch of river which the lumbermen of Maine have ever been called upon to negotiate. Many are

the stories of bravery and hardihood, involving self-sacrifice and even loss of life, which make up the tradition of this region. But with the use of dynamite in clearing the channel and in breaking the log jams, the life of the lumbermen has become much less hazardous. We cross the top of the dam on a fine cement roadway, and 15 miles from the river to the south end of the motor road, on the bank of the Sourdunhunk stream. Three miles to the west is the famous Sourdunhunk Lake, and seven miles down the river to the south end of the Sourdunhunk, our destination.

As the morning of September tenth in a rainstorm which soon developed into a terrific southeast gale, "the line storm," the natives insist,



The Airplane's Debt to Naval Architecture

THE path of the worker in the aeronautical field has often been made smooth by reference to the prior development of other arts. The degree of his dependence upon the pioneers who created the internal combustion engine is too evident to need comment, and the relations between the airplane designer and the automobile engineer have already been dwelt upon in these columns. No less important, however, is the obligation to the naval architect and to those who navigated ships by sea for thousands of years before the navigation of ships by air had become a reality. The little analysis is needed to put the parallelism of the two professions clearly in evidence. Ships and airplanes alike move in a fluid, and must overcome its resistance to their forward travel. The fluid is a liquid in one case and a gas in the other, but the principles of resistance are fundamentally the same. The resistance of an object submerged in water stands to the resistance of the same object moving at the same speed through air in the same ratio of approximately 800 to 1, and the form of object which gives the least resistance to its motion in the fluid in both cases is the same. The theory of hydrodynamics and the theory of aerodynamics are, in fact, the same, and the principles of naval architecture are, in fact, the principles of aeronautics.

The general laws of resistance being much the same in air and water, the theories by which they are investigated are the same. The whole science of mathematical analysis of the motions of a fluid is generally known as hydrodynamics, and the science of the motions of a fluid in air is known as aerodynamics. The principles of naval architecture are, in fact, the principles of aeronautics. The theory of hydrodynamics and the theory of aerodynamics are, in fact, the same, and the principles of naval architecture are, in fact, the principles of aeronautics.

Not only in resistance and type of flow, but in stability and control as well does the analogy exist. The theory of stability and the method of calculating and predicting control characteristics can be just the same for an airplane as for a submarine, and the actual form of the controls and their practical use differ in the two cases only in the matter of having no direct counterpart in airplane practice make it inadvisable to tilt a submarine more than a few degrees from the horizontal. Even so, the principles of stability and control are the same, and the methods of treatment are in large part identical.

ANTI-HORSE RACING CAMPAIGN BENEFICIAL

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 2 (Special Correspondence).—That the widespread campaign against horse-racing in British Columbia, one of the few parts of Canada in which the business is carried on, is having the desired effect is shown by figures compiled at the provincial finance department here. Since retail merchants and newspapers commenced to agitate against racing tracks have shown a substantial drop. The amount which will be spent on racing bets during the year will not reach the total originally expected but it will amount to about \$6,500,000 or approximately \$12 per capita for every man, woman and child in the Province.

FAR-TRAVELED FRUIT PLACED ON EXHIBITION

KELOWNA, B. C., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Okanagan apples sent to Wembley Exhibition one year ago for exhibition purposes and brought back here in excellent condition were shown this week at the annual exhibition of the Kelowna Fruit Association. The apples have traveled 13,000 miles and were exhibited to over 1,000,000 people, but still remain firm and unshriveled. The exhibit was made up of the longer keeping winter varieties of apples and attracted a great deal of attention.

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Renewed Airship Activity

The United States is not alone in displaying a growing interest in rigid airships. This is to be sure, the only nation that has two ships in service at the present time, but Germany's absence from the field is presumably only temporary and to be terminated as soon as the present treaty restrictions are removed, and what is more important, at the moment the British are taking up again the work which they prosecuted with such energy during the last two years of the war and the two years immediately following the armistice.

Orders have recently been issued for the recommissioning of the R34, a ship very similar to the R34, which made the first traverse of the Atlantic by a lighter-than-air craft, the object being to use her for training and for the conduct of experiments preliminary to the construction of the two giant ships called for by present policy. These ships will be the largest ever built, with a lifting power about twice that of the ZR-3, and it is understood that they will be used by the Royal Air Force in co-operation with the Navy while the other is to be turned over to purely commercial work and be operated between London and India and Australia. The return to active service of the R34, laid up three years ago at the time when the Ministry announced its intention of completely abandoning the development and use of airships, is the first concrete step toward the realization of this plan. Rather unfortunately from the point of view of the general public, the airship situation in Great Britain has sometimes been the subject of political discussion, and it is again, Stanley Baldwin's Ministry was committed to the Bureau plan of commercial operation, but the MacDonald Government, after another investigation of Commander Burney's scheme, rejected it in favor of the project of direct governmental control just outlined. If Ramsay MacDonald's Government is given another lease of life equal to that of the MacDonald Government, the present plan will presumably be carried forward, but an overturn in the House may throw the whole future of lighter-than-air craft in Britain again into the arena of discussion.



Jocko and Cheeko

THE first time Jocko, the pup, saw Cheeko, the turtle, he was very much surprised. Billy and Betty had gone to Cheeko's box with some finely-chopped meat with which they fed him every day. They found Cheeko sound asleep on the ground, and when they saw him looking for a stick to play his favorite game of "fitch." As he sniffed around the ground, his nose accidentally struck Cheeko's hard shell. Thinking it was a stone, he pushed it with his paw, and out came Cheeko to discover what was causing all the excitement.

Jocko barked. To see what he had considered a stone start to crawl was too much for any little dog. He put his two front paws on the ground, and with his ears laid back, stretched his neck out toward Cheeko, barking wildly. Every time Cheeko moved, Jocko would jump back, and then creep forward again to investigate this new and strange thing. Billy and Betty laughed at Jocko's funny actions. When he got too close and acted as if he might eat Cheeko, they would pull him back, while he wriggled furiously to get away. Finally, in disgust, Cheeko retired into his shell. The made Jocko more curious than ever, and he poked his nose right near the place where Cheeko's head had disappeared. Cheeko, thinking it was time Jocko behaved, stiffened his neck and then quickly shot his head forward landing sharply on Jocko's nose. In utter surprise Jocko rolled back and ran off with his tail between his legs, his feelings very much hurt at the sound of the children's laughter.

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New Registration Stamps for Five Towns of Liberia

PICTORIAL designs on Liberian issues have been popular for a long time now and the latest arrivals from the Negro republic are the new registration stamps, one for each of the five towns—Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville, Harper and Robertsport. The design shows a crowded ship's boat, under sail, and heading for the shore, in allusion no doubt to the first landing of the colonists more than a century ago. This series, as formerly, are of one value (10c), the pictorial vignette in gray-black and the borders in different colors—blue, red, green, orange and violet—for the five towns. The stamps are of large upright format, on paper watermarked multiple circles and crosses, and perforated 14.

This novel custom of having separate registration stamps for different towns is peculiar to Liberia and is the first of its kind in the world. Perforated registration labels, printed in black, made its appearance. These had no indicated value and were replaced after a few months by another set of similar design, but on different colored papers and stamped overprint "10 cents 10." In this second series, however, the stamp for Greenville was omitted. Since that time there have been three pictorial issues of registration stamps, two of which have been in triangular format.

For Love of Liberty

The design on the new series recalls the interesting story of this African Republic which celebrated its centenary in 1922. The name Liberia, however, was not introduced until 1847, and which had the present year as the correct centenary. The name was originated by Rev. Ralph E. Gurley, of Lebanon, Conn., a graduate of Yale. The Republic extends along the coast of northern Guinea for about 300 miles, between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. The French assert that settlements were made there in the seventeenth century by ships from Dieppe but the archives of that country no longer exist, there is no direct evidence to substantiate this claim.

The present republic owes its origin to the American Colonization Society, started in 1816, and which had made unsuccessful attempts in Sierra Leone. Later Dr. Ayres and Captain Stockton—Stockton Creek bears his name—bought the site of Monrovia, called after President Monroe, to make him understand that Cheeko also had his place. Jocko was jealous. The children knew this was wrong, and tried to think how they could help him out of it. At last Billy thought of the plan of taking Jocko with them every time they went to feed Cheeko, and the experiment succeeded. When Cheeko was given a tiny piece of meat, Jocko in turn would be given a piece, and although it seemed so small, it seemed more like a meal than a taste, he understood he was not being overlooked.

After that Jocko would run along and almost was his tail off when he saw the children start toward Cheeko's box, and Cheeko, who was an understanding little turtle, would hold his head on one side as if to say "Hello."

PRESBYTERIANS FIGHT UNION OF CHURCHES

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Presbyterian ministers and laymen opposed to the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches which has received the approval of the Dominion Parliament will continue their opposition to the bill when it is submitted to the provincial Legislature for approval next month.

A finance committee has been appointed which will raise \$5000 with which to carry on work in opposition to the union. A legal committee will also be set on hand and the bill comes up for consideration in the Legislature to contest the measure.

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Greek Myths in English Poetry

THE more one studies the Greek myths and legends the more one feels that the source of their appeal is twofold: first the love of beauty which all the world acknowledges in Greek poetry and mythology, as well as in Greek sculpture and architecture; and secondly, a certain fitness of the stories to serve as symbols of ideas. And, of course, in many cases, the two, the love of beauty and symbolism, are so closely interwoven as to be almost indistinguishable.

To do justice to such poems as Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" and Keats's "Hyperion," it is necessary to know Shelley and Keats, for each of these poems embodies the central message of its writer, each poet chose an old tale as the receptacle for his own idea. Prometheus is merely a symbol for the regenerated man, struggling against the tyranny of custom and finally overthrowing it. The custom, convention, tradition—call it what you will—is by Shelley typified by Zeus. The poem breathes more the spirit of the French Revolution than of the old classic world. In similar fashion, Keats employs both "Prometheus" and "Hyperion" to illustrate his own idea of beauty.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," he asserts, and so on through the lovely, rambling, much maligned poem he conveys his message of beauty transcending. In "Hyperion," it is the triumph of the new order over the old, of Apollo over Hyperion, for it is nature's law that "first in might" should be "last in beauty."

Pure beauty too is Shelley's "Arethusa," filled with that joy and exuberance of life which marks "The Cloud."

Arethusa arose
From her couch of snows
In the Acroceraunian mountains—
From cloud and from crag,
With many a jag,
Shepherding her bright fountains,
She leapt down the rocks.

Longfellow, in his "Prometheus," gains significance, not so much from richness and beauty of picture as from the underlying idea:

All is but symbol painted
Of the Past, Present, Future;
Only those are crowned and sainted
Who with grief have been acquainted
Making man's nature freer.
Yet all birds, whose hearts are un-
lighted
Honor and believe the promise,
Hold aloft their torches lighted,
Gleaming through the realms be-
nighted
As they onward bear the message!

Shelley's "Venus of Milo" also is much more than a mere picture of beauty. Contrasting the "Venus of Milo" with "the Medusa's" and "the Gorgon's" grace, he sees deeper than the outward loveliness:

Thou too, O fairer spirit, walkst here
Upon these lifted hills,
Wherever that still thought within
the breast

The inner beauty of the world hath moved.

In starlight that the dome of evening fills;
On endless waters rounding to the west;
For the soul who through that beauty's veil have loved.

The soul of all things beautiful the best.

But the Greek gods and goddesses will not always bear close inspection. In an anthropomorphic age, men seemed too often to endow their gods with their own weaknesses rather than their strengths. The Iliad shows a record of pettiness, envy, and injustice on the part of the gods, and the old myths have power only because the idea that they symbolized was bigger than the symbol.

Two poems by Tennyson written on a kindred subject, but conceived in totally different moods, illustrate perhaps best of all the beauty of the old tale, illumined by the thought, imagination, and experience of a modern poet. Both are based upon the Odyssey. In "The Lotus Eaters," Tennyson enters imaginatively into the Epicurean view of life in "a land where it is always afternoon."

In "Ulysses," however, the impulse is to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

The hero returned from Troy cannot be content with an idle, purposeless life.

I am become a name;
For always roaming with a hungry heart

Much have I seen and known,
I am a part of all that I have met,
Yet my experience is an arch where-
thru
Gleams that untravell'd world, whose
margin fades
Forever and forever when I move.

It matters little, in the realm of the imagination, that Homer's Ulysses, sea-tossed and battle-worn, wished only to return; that he might not have recognized his modern namesake. It is an interesting illustration of the new vitality that can be breathed into old forms. So when we read that the poem represents Tennyson himself and his own struggle for self-mastery, the figure becomes more and more valid to us. For in all of these poems, it is the molding by the poet's imagination of the old forms and symbols that gives us a poetry of universal meaning, linking the past with the present, and the new with the old, deeper, more permanent significance.

C. F. B.

First Rain

(California)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Hush! Hush!
The rain is falling
On hill and vale its welcome sound
Hearts, throbs of joy to waiting
beats.

Bud, blossom, bird—awake!
With gladness lift your heads.
The summer waiting now is past—
An autumn shower has come.

Dear bud, unfold with beauty new,
Sweet flower, fresh fragrance yield.
Loved bird, greet merrily the damp-
ening air.
For promise rich it brings.
Drip, drip,
Drooping, drooping,
Dripping, dripping,
The rain is here!

Ethel H. Moore.

Farthest Peaks Fairest

There was a strong east wind
and a choppy sea, and the sky
was heavy and threatening. True
blue, bare, brown and huge, stood
over us as we left the bay, a moun-
tain dome above a wilderness of forest.
Southward of that the coast was
grey, white, and more mountainous.
White summits touched the leaden
sky and under them the somber green
and purple forests clothed the slopes.

After five hours of tumultuous
travel, we were at last in the sheltered
waters of Meakin channel, the moun-
tain shores drew close and towered
over us, and suddenly it was vastly
quiet as if all sound and movement
in the world had stopped, and we
heard only the soft rippling of the
waves on our sides as the soft
wind bore us on. Then living crea-
tures came to welcome us. There was
a quick soft momentary tearing of
skin, and another, and again;
and porpoises were all about us,
playing like young dogs. They
leaped and darted back and forth
across our bows, or followed at our
side, or dove beneath the keel, roll-
ing, white, belted, and trailing the
mermaids through the clear depths.

Thus gloriously escorted, we pro-
ceeded, sailing quietly, to where, at
a narrowing of the channel as it
turned, we found a most peaceful lit-
tle crescent cove, clean beached and
still, on the wind's last breath we
entered there and anchored.

For days we loitered at that
anchorage willing to forsake the
spot that one might choose to spend
a lifetime in. Then, too, it was dead
calm. At nightfall it began to rain.
All night it poured and all the morn-
ing of the following day.

And then it cleared, and the warm
sun came out so beautifully that the
wind held its breath as if in awe of
the world's loveliness. We embarked
in the little skiff and rowed for miles
through water so tranquil that the
skiff was as motionless as a leaf. The
mountains were reflected in it to the
 minutest detail of that splendor;
and by the low sun was revealed such
a wonderful land of rocks and streams
and groves about the distant shore,
as if, flaming with desire to clear the
fog for ourselves and make it habitable,
We thought of home-made there on
some entrancing cove, with rustic
bridges to the little islands, and land-
ing places, and picturesque paths and
meadows and gardens.

Such was that distant shore, yet at
our backs, crowding the narrow
beach on which we stood, we might
have seen in counterpoint without the
fog, the white domes and towering
peaks, the sudden fog that was
its soft, glittering with fallen trunks

and rankly overgrown with thorny
underbrush. It was a jungle that
only some dire necessity of man
would ever venture to reclaim. All
things look good from far away.

Always the farthest peaks appear
the fairest, and if again we weighed
our anchor and to the gentle east
wind spread our sails, it was only
that the very stories of what we had
seen stimulated our faith in unimag-
inable beauties that must lie beyond.

It was the faintest breeze that bore
us up the channel, the morning that
we sailed, the sun shone for a while
while, and then into the clear blue
field of heaven there stole so many
little fleecy clouds, like sheep
cropping their way over virgin pas-
ture, that at last their flock covered
the firmament as with a woolen mantle
and hid the sun. And with the
grayness there fell a breathless hush
over the world.

We had reached the western point
of Wickham Island, where Meakin
Channel joins Brenton Sound to
form there the broad ford known as
Port Owen that penetrates the heart
of Dawson Island almost to the west-
ern shore. Its whole unbroken ex-
panse was before us to the far-off
snow-topped mountain range that
closed its end. In that flood alone
were wonders of wild mountain scenery
to have held one there for weeks
of exploration. But the wind had
fallen and we yielded to the cur-
rent of a strong ebb tide and let our
boat be borne through the archipel-
ago of little islands that cluster
around the extremity of Wickham
Island. Southward we proceeded
through a maze of these, without a
wind, seemingly so motionless on the
calm breast of the tide that it ap-
peared as if the land streamed past
us to display itself—Rockwell Kent,
in "Voyaging."

The Women of Three
Comedies

Shakespeare's . . . tribute to En-
gland, however, is in As You Like It.
The scene may officially be France,
but what he saw when he wrote it
was the swaying elm shadows of
Arden and the little Cotswolds. It
is because of that that one would
prefer to call it a play rather than a
comedy. Much Ado, . . . Viola and her Duke
might be of any nationality, and
there is something Scots rather than
typically English in Benedick, and
still more in his lady, who of her
own nearest sisters in literature is
most like Barbara Grant. But there
is no mistaking the race of any of
the folk in As You Like It.

All the three comedies that close
the century are superb things in
their own kind. The sheer stage-
craft of two of them is so brilliant
that one has to look very carefully
to notice it at all; the character-
drawing of all has a serene certainty,
an abundant life, that spills over
from the central figures to the very
servants and even for a brief mo-
ment, the Messenger in Much Ado is
on the stage five minutes, but he is
completely realized as a personality.

The actual writing has a richness,
a glorious ease, that make alone for
woman and even that of any of the
comedy writers of the period. As
you read as reader or as writer,
And the point with which I am con-
cerned just now, the drawing of the
women, is upon a level with the rest.

They are among the central ele-
ments of all three plays—indeed, in
two of the three they rather over-
balance the hero, though in As You
Like It, at least, Shakespeare has
been kinder in making Rosalind than
he sometimes is to his heroines of
comedy. Rosalind and Viola are the
protagonists of the plays where they
appear; the structural centre of
"Much Ado" is the slander and vindic-
ation of Hero, and though in the
emotional centre of it, the relation-
ship of Beatrice and Benedick, the
major emphasis is on the latter. It is
Beatrice who fills the more dynamic
part in the actual movement of the
plot. All three comedies, by the way,
make more of the relation of
woman and man than any of the
previous plays have done. . . . The
women of the earlier plays show a
considerable loyalty to each other
as women, but it is rather than
love of each other personally, as
with Celio to Rosalind, or Beatrice
to her cousin, and vice versa; the
most notable instance is, Silvia's
championship of Julia, whom to her
own knowledge she has never seen.

In As You Like It the whole play
simply the personality and for-
tunes of the heroine.

In manner of handling, Twelfth
Night comes immediately between
the last two plays. The atmosphere,
in the main, is closer to As You
Like It than Much Ado; on the
other hand, it is more romantic, al-
most sentimental, comedy of the gentler
emotions, and with something the
same fairy-tale feeling in the inci-
dents, though the April of its prede-
cessor has changed to the quieter
pale moonlight of September, and the
appropriate background is not the
greenwood, but the beautiful stiff
greenness of a formal Renaissance
garden.

The main figures in the play are
alive and fully comprehended and
conveyed, but they are lighter as
studies and have not, as personages,
the verve of the more important peo-
ple in the other comedies, or even of
Silv. Taby and his circle in their
own right. Perhaps it is partly be-
cause they all have a certain pas-
sivity about them; the actions of
Orsino and Olivia are guided by
circumstances and impulse rather
than by will, and though Viola's will
is free enough it shows in resolu-
tion, endurance rather than in activity.
Even Sebastian, though he serves as
an effective foil for the others, is in-
volved in a sequence of fantastic
chance. Further, two of the main
quartets are presented to us as sen-
timentalists, possessors, self-conscious-
ness, and here comes in a
novelty, for one of them is a woman,
a point without precedent in Shake-
speare, unless we count Phoebe.
Phoebe, however, is simply the per-
sonification of a literary convention,
whereas Olivia is a real woman, of
a type common perhaps today than
the aristocratic country. But there
is nothing so devoid of vitality in
the drawing of her, not even the
touch of impatience Jane Austen
shows her to be very similar.
Marionette, she is, a very charming
person, even Beatrice, Viola, and
Mira Mackenzie, in "The Women in
Shakespeare's Plays."



Old Apple Tree at Pigeon Cove, Massachusetts. From a Drawing by Ralph C. Scott

KEEPING lonely vigil on Pigeon

Hill is an aged apple tree—the

interesting sketch of Mr.

Scott's accompanying sketch.

Seemingly it is an outcast, friend-

less, alone, its nearest neighbor the

so-called Camel tree which also bears

the fitting sobriquet—the Bantam

Rooster.

When came this apple tree no-

body knows and nobody cares; pos-

sibly, like Topsy, "It just grew."

In the fruit of some wind-blown seed

Deep indeed its roots must have bur-

rowed to find the sustenance that

meant growth and eventual produc-

tive maturity.

What bitter northeast gales must

have lashed its tender unprotected

branches and bent an arc of its

limbs, despite its great sturdiness, if

it has survived to this day, and still

stands so proudly in its place.

It is a true and noble tree, and

its very presence is a lesson in

endurance and strength.

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"He Aquí Que el Señor Jehova Me Ayudara"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CUANTAS veces pasa que la con-

versación en la mesa o alrede-

do de la chimenea por la noche

entra en torno de algún libro, espe-

cialmente alguno nuevo! Este interés en

la literatura moderna nace del hecho

que ella es como un espejo en el cual

se reflejan los pensamientos y cos-

tumbres de nuestros días. Las escenas

representadas en un poema o una

novela pueden estar en un país le-
jano, el nudo puede ser trabado en el

pasado o en un porvenir imaginario;
sin embargo el pensamiento que se

revela es el actual. Así podemos ver
un mundo en miniatura, pasar revista

a muchos aspectos de la vida, y re-
coger impresiones y alimento para el

pensamiento de las páginas de mu-
chos autores.

Poco tiempo después de haber cono-

cido la Ciencia Cristiana nos sor-

prendemos de lo mucho que nuestro

punto de vista ha variado con respecto

a los cuadros de la vida y de las cos-

tumbres que se nos presentan. Causa

y efecto, ideales y normas de pen-
samiento nos extrañan por la luz tan

distinta en que los vemos ahora, aun
cuando sean presentados por las me-
jores escritoras. Es este el caso es-

pecialmente con la tragedia; en vez
de conformarnos con lo inevitable de

las tristes historias de desastres y
fracasos, aceptando pacientemente un

cuanto trágico de incomprensión, desam-

perado o admirando el arte con que
el narrador describe los genios peli-

groso de sus héroes, sentimos el
afán de aplicar un poco de sentido

común a la historia que imaginaria. A
salvar los pensamientos fundamen-

tales en los cuales se basa, y final-
mente de deducir de ella una lección

bien distinta de la que hubiéramos
encontrado días atrás cuando mira-

bamos todo desde el punto de vista
de los sentidos materiales.

El hecho es que la Ciencia Cristiana
nos da una norma nueva para todos
los casos, y esta norma es la Verdad

divina. De vez en cuando un escritor
penetra hasta las grandes verdades

yucenias tras las vidas de los carac-
teres, pero generalmente los hombres y las

mulieres de la ficción se mueven en
el mismo plano; que el resto del

mundo; que son francos materia-
listas, creyendo que la materia posee

vida e inteligencia, y sirviendo, como
lo expresa San Pablo, "a los que por

naturalidad son dioses." Pasado que
nosotros hemos compartido igual es-

clavitud, entendiendo las mismas com-
plejidades, hasta que el gran hecho de

la omnipresencia y omnipotencia de
Dios ganó nuestra atención por medio

de la Ciencia Cristiana, no podemos
más que comprender de nuevo, y en

comp. lo describe Mrs. Eddy en su
libro, "La Primera Iglesia de Cristo,

el Cientista, y Misticismo" (The First
Church of Christ, Scientist, and Mis-

ticology, p. 160). "Para ser conser-
vados la conciencia humana en constante

relación con lo divino, lo espiritual
y lo eterno."

Cuando las grandes verdades que
Jesús nos enseñó hace mucho tiempo,
fijadas de nuevo sobre nuestro pen-
samiento, don que debamos a la Cien-

"Behold, the Lord God Will Help Me"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often it occurs that conver-
sation at table or round the eve-
ning hearth turns upon a book,
especially a new one! This interest
in modern literature arises from the
fact that it is a mirror wherein we
may see an expression of present-day
habits and thoughts. The scenes
described in a poem or a novel may
be in distant lands, the plot may be
laid in the far past or in a boldly
imagined future; nevertheless, the
thought revealed is that which is cur-
rent at the moment. So, we may per-
ceive a world in miniature, review
many aspects of life, and gather up
information and food for thought
from the pages of many an author.

Not long after we are introduced to
Christian Science, we are surprised
to find how vastly our standpoint has
changed in regard to pictures of life
and manners. Cause and effect, ideals
and standards of thought, even as
they are presented to us by the best
writers, strike us in quite a different
light. Especially is this so in the
case of tragedy. Instead of acquies-
cing in the inevitableness of sor-
rowful histories of disillusion and
failure, accepting patiently a tragic
tale of distressed innocence, or ad-
miring the skill with which the story-
teller depicts the dangerous moods
of his puppets, we find ourselves en-
deavoring to use a little common
sense over the imaginary situation,
to analyze the thoughts underlying it,
and, finally, to extract a very differ-
ent lesson from any we should have
found in the days when we looked at
everything from the standpoint of
material sense.

The fact is, Christian Science pre-
sents a standard for measuring all
things; and that standard is divine
Truth. Now and then, a writer pen-
etrates to the great truths that lie be-
neath the lives of the most beautiful
and convincing characters; but, gen-
erally, the men and women in fiction
move on the same plane as the rest
of the world. They are usually frank
materialists, believing that matter
possesses both life and intelligence,
and doing service, as Paul Bunyon
said, "unto them which are no gods."
Since we ourselves shared in the
same bondage, suffering the same
consequences until the great fact of
God's all-power and all-presence was
forced upon our attention by Chris-
tian Science, we are bound to feel
compassion for all those men and
women in the world who walk in
darkness and the shadow of death.

With the great verities taught by
Jesus long ago once more lighting
our thoughts, a gift which we owe

to Christian Science, we cannot but
notice how little understanding many
of those in trouble have of the power
of God to save and uplift. It is the
work of Christian Science to bring
the world to real confidence in God,
so that instead of leaving Him out in
times of trouble, or else suffering
Him, in belief, to be the author of the
pitiless forces men have elevated to
the rank of law, we may turn trust-
ingly and understandingly to Him for
help. This is accomplished as we
become convinced that God is "the
great I AM," as Mrs. Eddy says on
page 587 of the textbook, "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures."
In the Bible we have many noble
stories of the reliance ancient heroes
reposed in God. Had David fought
upon the western front, there is
little reason to suppose he would
have placed his confidence elsewhere
than in the invisible One whom he
called his shield and buckler, his for-
tress and high tower. Had Peter
been shut up in a modern fortress, or
had Paul been bitten by a serpent in an
African jungle, their thoughts would
have turned immediately to God, and
their deliverance would have been as
speedy today as it was in the first
century, because based on spiritual
law and the outcome of the knowl-
edge they had gained from the most
scientific man who ever lived, Jesus
of Nazareth. They were men who
had tested God's promises, and found
them true; and though ages have
passed and many schools of religious
thought have come and gone, this age
has come to demand the Science of
that provable Christianity which they
possessed.

How many a life would blossom
into joy and strength if trust in the
all-presence and all-power of the
heavenly Father, who is entirely and
wholly good, were to replace the fear
of many evil powers! It is not likely
that many of us will need to be de-
livered from prison fortresses or be-
sieged cities; but we all need to be
freed, daily and hourly, from the en-
tanglements of modern thought, with
its gins and snares of disease and
suffering. The Science of the Bible
Christian Science is, like the roll
given to Christian on his journey to
the celestial country. It furnishes
us with directions for daily advance;
and, if studied carefully, it helps us
to live, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "The
First Church of Christ, Scientist, and
Miscellany" (p. 160), "so as to keep
human consciousness in constant re-
lation with the divine, the spiritual,
and the eternal."

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Spanish)

The Vale of Birds

There is much doubt as to my
welcome. The crow's assertive caw,
the jay's impatient call and myriad
lighter and more tuneful voices
mingle in an evident and general
protest. The boldest of their number
swing swiftly past me as I remain
unmoved in their luxuriant vale and
other perch

POLITICS IS HOLDING BACK STEEL ORDERS

Many Buyers Are Awaiting
Election Outcome—Prices
Yielding Slightly

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (Special).—The steel industry did not register much progress last week. Aside from railroad business the volume of sales was probably less than the first week of October. The rate of operations barely held its own, and prices of some commodities yielded a trifle.

It is certain that the nearness of election is causing many prospective buyers to wait to see who will be designated for the White House. An extreme case of the influence of election was the placing of a contract for 5000 tons of pig iron in the middle west with the proviso that the contract is not to be taken unless the buyer is not elected the buyer is given the option of taking a less amount. That at least illustrates how political sentiment is being mixed with business.

The zoning system of selling steel is still the cause of many surprises. Steel makers, realizing that selling more of a local proposition than before, are often making strenuous efforts to keep old customers, and perhaps win new ones who are located far from their mills. For instance a New York steel jobber who shopped around for a long time, finally discovered that he could buy more cheaply from a Youngstown maker than from one nearer home.

New Zoning System Disliked

Consumers of steel products and cold finished bars in New England are complaining over the new state of affairs, brought about by the establishment of Worcester, Mass., as a basing point. Formerly the consumers bought these materials on a Pittsburgh basis, paying virtually the same delivered price as their competitors, regardless of location. Now the consumers who are located right at Worcester have a marked advantage over users elsewhere in New England.

For local shipments at Worcester it is necessary to pay only a slight switching charge. Consumers at Boston, New Britain, New Haven, Bridgeport, and elsewhere have to pay the freight from Worcester to their plants.

The largest single purchase of the week was that of the New York Central, of 184,650 tons of rails, divided as follows: 37,400 tons to the United States Steel Corporation, 80,000 tons to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and 67,250 tons to the Inland Steel Company. That railroad has also ordered steel from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for four-quarter repair needs. The Pennsylvania has also bought some repair steel.

The Norfolk and Western is asking for 6000 tons of plate, and the Chesapeake and Ohio for 2500 tons of plate, including more than 5000 freight cars and several locomotives. The Washburn has taken 15,000 tons of rails, and Erie will buy 8000 tons for western lines. The Northern Pacific has ordered 9000 tons of plate.

Finished Steel Lower

The composite price of finished steel was lower last week at 2.46 a pound, compared with 2.4750 the previous week. Shapes are recognized as 1.90c lower, and cold finished bars, compared with 2.4750 the previous week.

Steel billets can be bought in the east at 33 1/2 a gross ton, Pittsburgh, compared with the former price of 33 1/2. Iron and steel scrap has advanced 50c a ton in one or two districts, and has fallen off in others. Pig iron has been unchanged in price for more than two months.

The only advance recorded was in warehouse prices on machine bolts and lag screws at New York. The new prices of machine bolts are 50 and 10 per cent off the last advance, and are 60 per cent off. This is the second advance in those commodities this month.

Pig iron business is only moderate, and some of the recent large purchases were made at under what was recognized as market prices. American Radiator Company has bought 5000 tons for Bayonne, N. J., supposedly from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; the H. B. Smith Company, Westfield, Mass., took 5000 tons of foundry iron.

There has been much buying for prompt shipment, showing that stocks of iron in the hands of consumers are low.

One seller reports that at least 2000 tons of recent orders specified delivery within 30 days. There is not yet much interest in the first quarter of 1925. Some furnaces are expected to ask 50c a ton more for that position, but buyers refuse to pay more than present quotations.

Free Stocks Diminishing

Stocks of iron in the hands of producers are gradually diminishing. There is not much change in the number of active furnaces and few idle stacks will remain open for a better. Imports of pig iron from India in August were slightly under 10,000 tons.

It is estimated that by now from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of Indian iron is being imported through Atlantic ports. A lot of about 6000 tons of high phosphorus British and French iron recently arrived about the Delaware River for use in pipe manufacture.

Bookings for immediate shipment of steel in September were 174,000 tons, compared with 156,000 tons in August, according to the Department of Commerce, or at 57 per cent of capacity compared with 60 per cent in August. The largest bookings for several years were in March, 1923, when the total was 220,000 tons.

The structural business has been falling off this month. Awards for the last week compiled were 18,000 tons, compared with 22,000 tons the previous week. Sales of reinforcing bars were 1600 tons, compared with 3000 tons for the previous week and 5000 tons two weeks before.

Copper and Zinc Firmer

Copper made a net gain of 4c a pound last week, which was the best week in many. At the close most buyers were asking 18 1/2c a pound, delivered in Connecticut, though some material could still be bought 18c a pound less.

Buying for export has been much better than domestic sales. The better complexion of the market was due to the quick absorption of bonds for the German loan, which assured Germany will have the money with which to buy American copper.

However, many believe there will be no genuine buying of copper until after election. Many expect prices to slump a trifle before that time. Some producers were out of the market all week, as they thought that by waiting they would realize higher prices.

Zinc was one of the most active metals, and prices were higher than the previous week. The quotation of 2.30c at St. Louis, prevailed heavily in the market. The most conspicuous buyers of the last few days have been for zinc.

Steel stocks decreased last week in many districts. The most conspicuous buyers of the last few days have been for zinc.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended October 18, 1924

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales High Low Last Chg

114 Am. Pub. S. 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/2

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QUEEN'S DOWNS
TORONTO TEAM

Starts Out With Successful

Onside Kick—Game Ends With Score 8 to 2

University secured the jump on University of Toronto in the first meeting of the two universities in the inter-collegiate Rugby football season here. The game was played on Saturday and the visitors' half of the field for practically the entire first half, and during that time secured 8 points by means of a converted touchdown and two rouges. During this part of the game the tri-color was the better team. There were a few changes from the championship aggregations of 1922 and 1923, but the newcomers filled the vacancies caused by graduation in a satisfactory manner.

Queen's working with a system that has been followed for the last three

seasons, apt Toronto on the defensive until after the rest interval, but from then on condition began to tell and the greater part of the play was in the local's end of the field in the final 30 minutes, and while Toronto secured only two rouges, they had the locals extended to the limit of their endurance and experience to carry a six-point margin to the final whistle, the score being 8 to 2 when the game ended.

two years. This is mainly a matter of condition, and as they have three weeks before they meet the varsity again this fault will probably be rectified. During the game six players stood out for the champions, Leadley and Batstone on the half line, Baldwin at quarter, Reynolds and the ever great Jack McKelvey on the line and Thomas on outside. To this sextet goes the chief honors of the victory.

Batstone and Leadley are still the greatest pair of backs in the Canadian

frame and their knowledge of one another's moves is better than ever. They made many gains on runnings back kicks and in skirting the losers' ends. They both kicked well, Leadley especially. He placed his knee to perfection and the Toronto backs had little chance of getting under way before the Queen's tacklers swung into action.

Victors Penalized Most

In addition to having the better team the tri-color also had the breaks, and had the percentage of fortunes been reversed the result might have been changed. Queen's was penalized the most times, as a team and indi-

[illegible]

city of Toronto 2. Touchdowns—J. McKelvey, for Queen's. Convert to touch down—Leadley, for Queen's. Rouge—Leadley, for Queen's. W. Snyder, for Toronto. Kick to deadline—Somerville, for Toronto. Referee—R. Blister, Hamilton. Judge of play—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Head linesman—Lieut.-Col. Costantine, Kingston. Time—Four 15-min. periods.

LEAGUE OPENER IS WON BY PENN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 20

(Special)—In the opening intercollegiate Soccer League match played here Saturday afternoon, the University of Pennsylvania, 1923 champions, easily defeated Harvard University by 5 goals to 0. The Crimson showed up best in the first half when it held the Red and Blue to two goals.

The individual stars were Stewart, outside right of the Pennsylvania team, who scored two of the five goals, while T. R. Wickersham '26 and J. A. McKinnon '27 excelled for Harvard.

The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA	HARVARD
Senseny, ol.	or, Crooks

Gentile, lh. c. R. Galt
 Lingelbach, c. c. Rabins
 Boos, lf. c. Tarnawsky
 Stewart, or. cl. Dorman
 Brandachan, lh. rh. Tarnawsky
 Downa, ch. ch. Wickersham
 Schuler, rh. lh. Pattison
 Balsley, lb. Rh. McKinnon
 Palmer, Ph. lh. Sullivan
 Anderson, s. Thomas
 Score—University of Pennsylvania, 5.
 Harvard University 0. Goals—Stewart 2.
 Boos, Lingelbach, Gentile, for Pennsylv-
 ania. Referee—F. J. Howley, Linesman—
 Livingston and Crawford. Time—Two
 45m. periods.

GAME TO BOSTON, 1-0

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—After holding the strong Boston soccer team scoreless for 88 minutes of play, the New York Giant defenders made their only slip, which let in Fleming, Boston forward, who scored the only goal of a finely played American Soccer League game decided here yesterday at New York oval. Extraordinary interest was aroused in the visit of the Bostonians. The attendance was a record, 10,000 being in the inclosure. The summary:

	BOSTON	GIANTS
Goals	1	0
Assists	1	0
Yellow cards	0	0
Red cards	0	0
Substitutes	0	0

Fleming, O.	.....	Brenner
Flint, J.	.....	Paula
Stevens, C.	.....	C. Brown
W. Ballantyne, Jr.	.....	Il. Miller
McNab, or .....	.....	of Moorhouse
Muirhead, I.	.....	Rh. Meyerdieck
Harrill, Ch.	.....	Ch. Parks
.....
McArthur, Ib.	.....	Rb. Kelly
McMillan, Rb.	.....	Ib. Reynolds
Patterson, G.	.....	E. Gaudert

Scores—Boston Soccer Club 1, New York Giants. Goals—Fleming for Boston. Referee—C. E. Creighton. Linesmen—Abel and Rodden. Time—Two 45m. periods.

WALTER JOHNSON HONORED

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Oct. 20—In gala attire, Coffeyville today honored Walter Johnson, pitcher for the Washington world's champions, upon his return home. Each year, for many seasons, Johnson has been a guest of the town on his birthday. And when it became apparent that he was to figure in the World Series this year plans were made to make his 1924 home-coming the biggest of the entire 1913 Walter Johnson days which Coffeyville has observed. At 10 o'clock a crowd of about 1,000 persons, participated in Walter Johnson day and witnessed a ball game between the Coffeyville Rednecks and the Caney Blues, with Johnson pitching for the Rednecks. Every store was closed

and on "Walker Johnson Day." The entire town was decked in flags and bunting, and even the school children were given a day off.

TALE DEFEATS HARTFORD
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—Tale defeated Hartford in a soccer match today, 3 to 0. Tale's offense got under way in the first half.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Indorsing Navy Day

President Coolidge, in indorsing plans for the observance of Navy Day, wisely takes the ground that it is a navy as a defender of peace, rather than as a force for war, which he applauds. The position is a logical one for a Republican President, for it was the party of which he is the head that carried to a successful culmination the Washington conference for the limitation of naval armaments. That the fullest good has not yet followed that conference is undeniable. There are not lacking evidences of the purposes of certain foreign governments to evade its spirit, if not its letter. But even at that it has put an abrupt check to the rivalry in the construction of capital ships and has saved the taxpayers of at least three great nations heavy sums that otherwise would have been expended on the completion of ships under construction.

Although President Coolidge refers with justifiable pride to what was accomplished at Washington under his predecessor, he is not blind to the fact that only a beginning has been made in tying the hands of naval and military extremists. In his first message to Congress he gave promise of calling another international conference for the purpose of furthering the work of limitation of armaments. The action of the Council of the League of Nations in asking the constituent members of the League to call such a conference at Geneva may shift the initiative from the United States to Europe, but none the less the Administration at Washington is pledged to a steady reduction of armaments.

In the President's letter to the national chairman of the Navy Day Committee the peaceful note is everywhere apparent. He lays stress upon the services of the navy in peace, rather than in war. He credits it with notable contributions to natural science and to the practical development of aeronautics; he notes the service it has rendered in charting the sea and exploring unknown regions. He accepts as merely obvious the fact that it is at all times a fighting force available for national defense, but in his peroration he thus lays stress upon its other claim to public support:

We may be very sure that in the future as in the past the navy's services to industry and the arts of peace and science will continue completely to justify its maintenance in the highest efficiency.

At all times the United States must maintain a navy adequate to national defense, in the moment of highest emergency. But when to this fundamental purpose is added such services to peaceful ends as President Coolidge cites, the justification for Navy Day is made complete.

Taking as his text the devotion and courage manifested in a life work as circuit rider, itinerant minister, and as the first Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, President Coolidge, speaking at the unveiling of an equestrian statue of Francis Asbury in Washington, traced, in what was more a lay sermon than a speech, the source of every true reform movement.

Beginning with the broad statement which none but the careless would attempt to deny, that "our Government rests upon religion," the President led up to this irrefutable conclusion: "The government of a country never gets ahead of the religion of a country. There is no way by which we can substitute the authority of law for the virtue of man. Peace, justice, humanity, charity—these cannot be legislated into being; they are the result of a divine grace."

The application of this concise and truthful observation is so obvious as to hardly permit its elucidation. And yet many thoughtful people have mistaken the purpose of so-called progressive, constructive, or corrective legislation, wrongly believing that it is through the force exercised by the majority that obedience to the law is compelled. How true it is, as the President observes, that the great essentials in human conduct cannot be legislated into being. It has been attempted many times, and has as often failed. If by the mere enactment of laws a nation could be made happy, prosperous, or great, the way would be easy. All peoples desire these blessings, but not all of them seek to gain them by the only process which assures their realization and permanence.

The understanding is becoming more and more general that laws enacted in an effort to crystallize and establish some great reform are simply the deliberate announcement that the nation or state adopting them has achieved the moral status which it seeks to maintain and perpetuate by the enunciation, not of a mere theory, but of a mature righteous judgment. Thus the abolition of slavery in the United States was not an experiment which the people, by the amendment of the Constitution, expressed their willingness to try. It was the declaration that a great progressive step had been taken in line with what President Coolidge would call the religious convictions of the American people.

The progress of this growth may be traced as definitely through the ages as in the history of America. Only as mankind has gained, in the revealing light of understanding, a clearer and better concept of right, of justice, of the meaning of freedom and liberty, has there been genuine progress. And in the future this progress will be great or slow according as ignorance, prejudice and selfishness are destroyed. Those who oppose the application and enforcement of progressive and constructive laws may assume to believe that in so doing they are defending the cause of a minority imposed upon by a dominant majority. Analyzed in the light of reason, this alleged right of the minority has been submerged. If the rule of right is the rule of reason, if the declared policy of a great nation is not sanctioned primarily through legislation but is the result of a higher and better understanding, it is as fixed and immutable as Truth itself.

While admitting some international disputes to be "justiciable"—that is, amenable to a peaceful settlement through a court or arbitration committee—zealous nationalists have always insisted that those involving the national honor, or, more frequently, the "vital interests" of a country are not. As there is no universally accepted definition as to what constitutes a nation's honor, any more than the honor of an individual, every country unwilling to submit its case to a court or arbitration board has always been able to find an excuse for taking military action—that is, for starting war.

Last year, it will be remembered, while the Assembly of the League of Nations was in session at Geneva, the Italian Dictator, Benito Mussolini, refused at first to accept arbitration with Greece and came near launching a war by bombarding Corfu. Some Italian officers had been ambushed by bandits who may or may not have been Greeks, and Italy's national honor was at stake, he declared. In the bombardment some refugee children taking a swim were the victims. Somehow Italy's honor was avenged.

Since then even Signor Mussolini must have revised his estimate of what constitutes a nation's honor, for this year, on Sept. 20, the anniversary of the unification of modern Italy, he signed with Georges Wagniere, the Swiss Minister at Rome, a "Treaty of Conciliation and Judicial Settlement," which solemnly binds the two countries to submit all disputes, whether they involve "national honor" or "vital interests" or not, first to a special board of arbitration of five members, and if that fails, to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The verdict of this court both parties bind themselves in advance to accept. In other words, Italy and Switzerland have solemnly contracted, in theory, at any rate, never to go to war with each other. No exception has been made either for "national honor" or "vital interests."

This is a notable event, a milestone on the road to European peace. Curiously enough, the man who announced the signature of the treaty to the League's Assembly, claiming it was a forerunner of what the League is trying to do for all countries, was the very same ex-Premier Salandra who last year defended the bombardment of Corfu as an act of national sovereignty and in conformity with the best international morals. Verily a new wind blows over Europe.

Similar treaties have already been concluded by Switzerland with Sweden, Denmark and Brazil. With Germany and Austria older treaties also provide compulsory jurisdiction by the Hague Court. The Scandinavian countries agreed last spring for compulsory arbitration of all disputes. This falls like agreement was signed between Germany and Sweden which provides that as soon as Germany enters the League the Hague Court is to become the last resort. It is the actual operation of conventions of this sort that lays a foundation for the general arbitration policy accepted by the League.

The Swiss-Italian pact has special significance, as it brings out of the picture for all time the Italian claims to the Swiss Italian-speaking canton of Ticino, on the frontier of which certain incidents took place last May. When the Fascists were in their first flush of victory they listed Ticino as part of the Italy that was still "irredenta," and there was some pro-Italian agitation in the canton itself. But divided as Switzerland is geographically and ethnically, its political unity is not in danger. Already it is Italy's second best customer, and more intimate economic relations may now be expected for the future.

Whatever may be the temptation to question the correctness or the significance of industrial and economic surveys, there is quite general agreement that when it is definitely made to appear that unemployment is decreasing and that those who desire work are able to obtain it at fair wages, a condition of prosperity is truly reflected. In the United States of America serious problems of unemployment do not often present themselves for solution. Whenever they do, they reflect more often than otherwise, economic conditions which, according to the belief of that political party which may happen not to be in power, are artificial, or which have been caused by that lack of confidence in the administrative party which might be quickly restored by a mild political revolution such as the American people periodically indulge in.

But there sometimes appear to be wheels within wheels, and it is not unusual for those who are held responsible for unwelcome economic conditions to make serious counter charges to the effect that those who are seeking to bring about a change in government have conspired to create the conditions complained of, their desire being thus to influence public opinion and benefit by the revolution. So at the present time, while it is made to appear that a full measure of industrial prosperity is rapidly being restored, it may be that there are grounds for believing that, assuming it to be possible to create conditions of unemployment and industrial stagnation, there are equally powerful influences when properly set to work, which might as readily create, at pleasure, a semblance of industrial prosperity.

But there are gratifying indications that the favorable results of the recent survey for the month of September made by the United States Department of Labor do not reflect artificial conditions. It is true that the showing is made in the midst of a national political campaign, and that the temptation might be to give to productive industry an impetus which it might be difficult, or unprofitable, to maintain after the election. But the survey indicates that this increased activity is widespread and far too general in its character to allow serious doubt

The Swiss-Italian Arbitration Treaty

as to its genuineness. The farmers, surely, are not in collusion with those who might be suspected of organizing such a conspiracy. And in the south, where more favorable economic conditions are said to prevail, it is hardly to be suspected that captains of industry, farmers, and employers generally, are consciously seeking to insure the election of a Republican President.

It would be an ungracious act to look with suspicion upon a condition which at any other time would be hailed with appreciation and gratitude. Those who too doubtfully regard good fortune when it comes, never forgetting to "fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts," sometimes fail to recognize prosperity when it arrives.

Of the world's ever-growing interest in art and its practical application to our lives, the enthusiast will say, proofs multiply by day. The painting is now as essential to our pleasure as the book, the drawing as important in a magazine as the story. If illustrators, the design of the chair we sit on no less a consideration than the comfort of its cushions. And schools and societies, lectures and exhibitions are active missionaries to show and keep us in the right way.

Nobody can doubt that art is a more recognized factor in American life than it was so short a time as a quarter of a century ago. But now and then something occurs to make an observer skeptical as to the strength of its hold, not only upon the public but also upon those who should be the leaders of the public. There is an American Academy of Art and Letters, and the function of an academy is to set and maintain the standard. An academy may grow conventional and narrow and slow with time. It is an institution that, even in France, is not above suspicion, and some great men there have thought it a distinction to remain without, rather than within, its fold.

But the American Academy is young, and youth is, or is supposed to be, fearless and progressive and representative. This autumn it celebrates its twentieth anniversary, and to honor the occasion has arranged an exhibition and a series of lectures. As it is an academy of both arts and letters, we might expect to find both represented. But the exhibition is of books and manuscripts illustrative of the first hundred years of American literature; the four lectures are concerned with literature alone and are to be given by men whose business is literature. The exhibition and lectures promise to be of interest. But might it not naturally be thought that on this anniversary, almost a coming-of-age birthday, an academy of arts and letters would pay some attention to, reserve some space for, art—that is, art means as much to us as we think it does.

Few people like criticism. Most prefer to hear of the great things they have done and are doing, not of those they have but half done. A particular examen of conscience, a searching out for the day's failings as well as its triumphs, would be as useful to most of us as to the recluse in his cell. How many times have I boasted today? would be a very helpful question for all who have taken art under their protection to ask themselves. Art will not develop through hothouse forcing. Those who would be "kind to art," because of their probably well-meant kindness believe that America is now an artistic nation. But to put this pleasant belief to the test is to form another estimate of art's place in the American scheme of things. To know and admit the truth, however, is half the battle won.

Editorial Notes

Behind the resolution recently adopted by the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Vienna, to the effect that the attention of the authorities should be drawn to the "dire need of concluding a commercial treaty between Austria and Hungary," lies more than appears on the surface. Austria is an industrial country, producing only sufficient food to feed her people for three months of the year, whereas Hungary is almost entirely agricultural. Thus the two countries form together a geographic and economic unity. The past few months, however, have witnessed the adoption by each of them of strenuous tariff measures, directed against the other. It is obvious that such measures have no real foundation for permanent enactment. Hence, the resolution of the chamber practically amounted to a protest raised by the voice of economic necessity.

Evidences of the success of prohibition in the United States multiply so rapidly that the burden of proof is placed not upon its advocates, but upon its enemies. "In 1923 alone," the World's Work observes, "mutual savings banks opened about 500,000 new accounts and reported a net gain of more than \$500,000,000 in deposits. During the same period building and loan associations added nearly \$600,000,000 to their assets and showed a growth of 338,736 in membership. At the close of the year there were 10,800,000 accounts in mutual savings banks and 7,202,880 members of building and loan associations." Such gains in a single year forcibly impress a highly significant lesson concerning the purposes to which the workingman's dollar is now being devoted.

Illustrative of the way in which Western civilization, at least in its mechanical aspects, is sweeping over the life of ancient Cathay was the ease with which the airplanes of General Chang Tso-li recently swept over the Great Wall of China to aid in the capture of Shanhai-kwan. Standing at the eastern end of the Great Wall, this border city has always been thought of as adequately defended by it against Manchurian and Mongolian invaders. It is justifiable to hope that, in the matter of the less material barrier of ancient culture and national customs which China has raised against the approachments of Western progress, the many worldly and distinctly individual elements of her civilization will not be so easily overpowered.

Art's Place in the American Scheme

In the early days of American prohibition the liquor withdrawal permits were scribbled off on plain paper. They were as easy to counterfeit as leaves from a pocket notebook. The headings were merely typed or stamped on. They released a river of illicit liquor into the Nation that had just voted itself dry.

Today the withdrawal permits and prescriptions for liquor in bonded warehouses are made from engraved plates on watermarked paper. They are harder to counterfeit than Government greenbacks. That is a measure of the progress in the whole range of enforcement as revealed in a summary of three years' accomplishments under the present Administration, just compiled and issued by Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner. Mr. Haynes' figures are as important as any statement put out on the subject in the three years, for they show conclusively that Government agents have plugged most of the "leaks" in prohibition and have won victory against difficult and unforeseen obstacles. From these statistics it can be affirmed that the bung on the bootleg liquor barrel has been driven in tight—and sealed. The Bureau of Internal Revenue started its enforcement without background, without precedent, without training. It had to bring order out of a particularly murky sort of chaos. The laxity in the matter of withdrawal permits was a fair sample of the general conditions it had to face. Congress had passed one of the most revolutionary laws in history, and everybody was opening the way to incalculable dishonesty, and had then, more or less, forgotten about it. All the Internal Revenue Bureau had to do was to enforce the law.

A slight comparison, now made possible, shows the success which the Internal Revenue Bureau has achieved. Three sets of figures tell the whole story. They show, first, the number of gallons of distilled liquor withdrawn from government warehouses in a fiscal year (ending June 30) before prohibition; second, in a fiscal year in the early days of prohibition; and, last, in the fiscal year of 1924. The final amount, it may be noted, represents a total turned into legitimate channels. Here are the figures:

In 1917.....	164,391,294 gallons
In 1921.....	3,871,130 "
In 1924.....	1,813,295 "

The first figure is ninety times greater than the last one. The difference tells, in a nutshell, the victory of enforcement.

The main sources for obtaining genuine liquor in this country," Mr. Haynes says, "have been cut off." He adds: "This has caused bootleggers to turn to smuggling, but with the coast guard rapidly getting this situation in control, the prospect for obtaining liquor overseas is growing dimmer daily. The more general realization that bootlegging is a contributing factor to bringing victory of law and order over the outlawed liquor traffickers."

Records for the past three years show the seizure of 400,000 stills or parts of stills, 39,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 11,077 automobiles, and 444 boats. In 1924, criminal cases which were terminated within this period were 94,800 convictions. Federal fines of nearly \$18,000,000 were imposed and \$12,800,000 was actually collected and turned into the Treasury. Last year the fines, forfeitures, etc., imposed totaled over \$7,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 has already been collected. In addition \$1,000,000 was paid by brewers during the year in compromise of civil liabilities.

In the same three years' period prison terms were imposed in federal courts aggregating sentences of nearly 7000 years.

"All sentences," says Mr. Haynes, "are proving the real deterrent to lawbreaking. The violator may pay a fine and continue business in a different locality under a different name, until again caught. But when he is put in jail his activities are at an end, his income stops, and he has an opportunity to reflect upon the importance of upholding the Constitution."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Oct. 20.

Signor Delcroix, president of an association of ex-service men, speaking at a central committee meeting the other day in Florence, declared that no nation may with impunity renounce its liberty. He said he was certain that the Fascist Party was trying to monopolize patriotism, whereas patriots can be found in all parties, and the greatest heroes of Italy's deliverance were the members of the Extremist Parties. The order of the day, he urged, is for absolute freedom from any party, and therefore they would be unable to participate in the celebrations in honor of the second anniversary march on Rome. Italy may be limited to a nation's supreme interest, but it must not be limited to a party's interest. But when he put in jail his activities are at an end, his income stops, and he has an opportunity to reflect upon the importance of upholding the Constitution.

A curious and complicated question has been raised over the title conferred by the King of Italy on Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet-soldier, on the day of the formal annexation of Fiume to Italy. It will be remembered that in April last Signor d'Annunzio had been granted the highest title conferred by the King, that of Prince, "for the great services he had rendered to the country in peace and in war." The title of Prince of Monte Nevoso is connected with a group of mountains north of Fiume, the Schneeburg of the older maps, and the key position to Jugoslavia. Capt. Most Venturi, a personal friend of d'Annunzio, who was opened a hospice on the summit of Monte Nevoso, calling it the Hospice of d'Annunzio, Prince of Monte Nevoso. It now appears that the same title is claimed by an Austrian nobleman, Prince Schoenberg-Waldenburg, who has now become an Italian Prince. The Prince objects that the title he owns should be named after d'Annunzio, saying that the title could not be borne by two persons belonging to different families. It is believed that the Government will intervene in the matter and will try to find an amicable agreement.

Attention is again called to the famous cascade of Tirol which, it is stated, have been acquired by an important industrial concern for the purpose of using them for electrical energy. As the gondola in Venice is doomed to disappear, so apparently are the cascades of Tirol, one of the most beautiful spots of Italy, which are visited yearly by thousands of tourists to Rome. Up to the present the electric energy for Rome and the surrounding country had been supplied by the artificial fall which was made at one time to avoid flooding the town, thence creating a beautiful fall which enhances the charm of the spot. The new idea is to make the natural grand fall a use for some industrial plants. The Artists' Association of Rome was the first to lodge a powerful protest against the authorities for allowing this beautiful spot to be used for commercial purposes. The inhabitants of the town of Tirol, who are daily haunted by the arrival of several hundreds of tourists to visit the cascade, are doing their utmost to crush the project altogether.

The capital of Italy will shortly boast of an underground railway. The chief objection toward this long projected plan has always been the fear that Rome's archaeological treasures might thereby be spoiled and lost forever. However, now a plan has been formed which, while enriching and linking up the city, leaves the ancient imperial parts untouched. The railway will begin on the left bank of the Tiber, in the Trionfale quarter, and passing under the Tiber, proceed to the Piazza del Popolo. From here it will follow the Corso Vittorio to Piazza Colonna, and after passing Piazza del Gesù, it will go to the Piazza del Campidoglio and the Piazza del Quirinale. The railway station ending near the church of St. John Lateran. The preliminary terms for the concession have already been agreed to and a contract has been signed between the Royal High Commission, Senator Filippo Cramponi, and a French company, Messageries. The company will have to provide a capital of 20,000,000 lire within four months, and may have 10,000,000 lire to 15,000,000 lire. The Commission of Archaeology has secured the right of all excavations and discoveries made during the work of construction.

The first section of the special motor roads (autostrade) which was inaugurated recently by the King and

"Co-operation between federal and state authorities is improving. All forces for upholding law and order should co-operate. More than 177,000 arrests have been made by the federal authorities during the last three years."

Liquor that was formerly scattered in widely separated storage warehouses has been concentrated for purposes of economy and protection. The number of concentration points has dropped from 298 to 85, with immediate prospect of further decrease to 24. In one year this concentration has saved some \$300,000 in guards' salaries.

Prohibition requirements have led the Bureau of Internal Revenue into curious fields. The question of sacramental wine brought up religious issues, the doctors' "prescriptions" caused new discussion, and the use of alcohol in cosmetics and barbers' supplies resulted in a number of the bureau's agents becoming expert in the chemistry of perfumes.

An extreme reduction in the use of medicinal wines as a beverage has resulted from medicating the wine, reducing the medicinal preparations containing wine unfit for beverage use. Winemakers have stopped drinking "prescriptions." Withdrawals of wine during the last year were only a little over 4,000,000 gallons, over half of which was used for sacramental purposes. This was 100,000 gallons less than the amount removed in 1921.

Another step was the curb on fly-by-night wholesale druggists. These lost their interest in retailing alcohol for beverage purposes when the rule went into effect requiring that not more than 10 per cent of the value of the previous year's business should go into the purchase of portable spirits. All these restrictions are not, however, injuring the business of the legitimate trade in denatured alcohol. This is shown in the increase in amount of this product manufactured, rising from 18,500,000 gallons in 1921 to 119,948,000 gallons in 1924. "The Government of the United States at the present time," says Mr. Haynes, "has the most advanced system of industrial alcohol denaturation and distribution of any country in the world."

Another "leak" was plugged when improved formulas were devised for making denatured alcohol, used in cosmetics and in barbers' supplies, nondrinkable. This was a matter of chemistry. While absolute success has not been achieved, the great shrinkage in the amount with which this year, compared with 1921, shows the size of the "leak" eliminated. The figure dropped from 28,000,000 gallons in 1921 to 9,400,000 in the fiscal year of 1924.

"The injunction, or 'padlock,'" Mr. Haynes continues, "is another effective weapon in enforcement. Injunction cases have been instituted in both federal and state courts. Since July, 1922, over 4000 such cases have been instituted. In more than 2300 cases injunctions were granted, over 2650 of which have been made permanent. Particular attention has been devoted to securing injunctions in brewery cases. About 180 such cases have been instituted against breweries. Of those granted, 72 have been made permanent and 29 breweries have been actually closed."

Mr. Haynes shows that only about 19 per cent of the applications for importation of wine during the past year were approved. All of these were for "medical or manufacturing purposes."

The practice of smuggling exported whisky back into America has been practically eliminated by curtailing exportation. Of the applications for exportation of whisky in the amount of over 4,400,000 gallons last year, only about 4 per cent were approved, and none of this whisky was shipped to Canada.

This is the record of the three years' prohibition work. The law has been brought into increasing respect. It is a long time now from the days when the withdrawal of liquor from bonded warehouses was permitted on ordinary paper permits. The prohibition of liquor is a token of the progress that is to come.

which links Milan to Varese is now complete. It is over thirty miles in length, and some parts of it form a straight stretch for seven and even ten miles. Two other branches which link Milan to other important centers, Como and Gallarate (Lake Maggiore) are almost ready and before the end of the year will be open to motorists. The construction of these cement-faced roads is an achievement that does much honor to Italian engineering. It was begun fifteen months ago and the undertaking necessitated great labor, for the roads were made as uniform as possible and away from populated centers. In some parts small hills fifty feet high had to be leveled, whilst in others cuttings had to be made in which the new roads run for sixty feet below the level of the country. Four thousand workmen have been constantly engaged in the construction of these roads. The total expenditure on the undertaking was \$760,000.

The excavations of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis will be opened very shortly to the public. According to tradition, this temple was built by Servius Tullius and reconstructed in 214 B. C. becoming a masterpiece of Graeco-Roman art and architecture. The region was kept jealously guarded during the work of restoration and very little was known as to the quality of archaeological treasures found there. Inside the temple there are fine, well-preserved frescoes of the Byzantine period which were discovered underneath a lime-coat by Professor Munoz, the Roman Superintendent of Fine Arts. These frescoes open up a new page of early Byzantine and medieval art in Italy. A chain of excavations already started close to this spot will disclose the whole Via Imperialis as far as the ancient Bovillae and the Alban Hills. The road, about fifteen miles long, will touch the most interesting monuments of antiquity, such as the Circus Maximus, the Palace of Septimius Severus, the Baths of Caracalla, the Claudian Aqueducts and many others.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Incident From the Olympics

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After reading your editorial, "Drink and the Olympics," I feel I must tell you about the young Scottish student, Erle Henry Liddell, who made a new world's record for the 400-meter race in Paris.

Not believing that it was right to run on a Sunday young Liddell refused to do so with a hangover which was given later in his honor in Edinburgh he told about the incident. He said that after he had placed himself at the starting line for the 400-meter he was not able to conceal from himself that he was nervous about the result. The race had been postponed for him and he felt that more than the mere contest was at stake. Then one of the managers came to him and put a little scrap of paper into his hand. On this he read: "If any man serve me, him will my Father honour." These words strengthened him, and soon afterward the stadium resounded with the enthusiasm of a new world's record, which certainly will not be easy to shake.

G. G. J.

"Concerning 'The Jewish Question'"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the Monitor of Saturday, Oct. 11, appears a letter "Concerning 'The Jewish Question,'" in which the writer states in part that "Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John were all Israelites—not Jews."

The definition of Israelite in the Standard Dictionary is "a descendant of Israel (or Jacob), Hebrew." The same work gives the following under Jew: "Under the theocracy they were known as Hebrews, under the monarchy as Israelites, and during foreign dominion as Jews."

In the Encyclopedia Britannica, Israel is defined as "the national designation of the Jews."

The distinction between Israelite and Jew which your correspondent attempts to make is not at all clear to the writer.

If the Israelites were not Jews, what were they?

New York, N. Y. H. P. L.